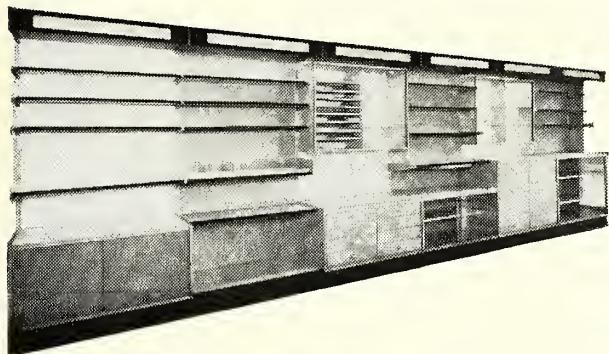




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C & D
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 187

January 14 1967

No. 4535

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Rotofresh Complete	1/9	13/8	4d	1 doz
Rotofresh Refills	1/3	10/-	—	1 doz
Rotosan Juniors	2/3	17/4	1/1d	1 doz
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C & D CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Vitamin C and Colds TRIALS SHOW "NO EFFECT"

A RECENT trial at the Medical Research Council's common cold research unit, Salisbury, Wilts, has shown that large doses of vitamin C have no effect either in preventing colds, or in making the symptoms less severe or of shorter duration.

Ninety volunteers took part in the trial, a report of which is expected to be published soon. The unit is currently investigating a number of substances known to stop viruses growing in the laboratory but which must now be tested in man. Work on vaccines continues and with a new organ culture technique at least two previously unknown groups of viruses have been cultivated. The unit has a continuing need for volunteers, who should be aged between 17 and 50 years and in normal health. They are asked to spend a period of ten days at the unit in comfortable, centrally-heated flats. Recreational facilities and meals are provided, return rail or coach fares are met and a daily pocket money allowance of 5s. is advanced. Details are available from the Medical Superintendent, Common Cold Research Unit, Harvard Hospital, Salisbury, Wilts.

Pharmacy Management

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP CONDITIONS

ON conclusion of the formal business sessions at the annual meeting of the Institute of Pharmacy Management on January 4, membership policy was discussed. Mr. H. W. Tomski (director) reminded those present that full membership of the Institute would henceforth be by examination in accordance with the policy outlined two years ago, though certain other avenues to full membership would be open to selected groups of associate members. Examples were the possession of a similar qualification of another body, or an Institute associateship of three years if the holder presented a thesis that was accepted by the council's education committee, or twenty years' pharmaceutical experience and the provision to the council of satisfactory evidence of work. All members would have to be registered pharmacists. Details were given of how the examination system would be applied and of the arrangements for a four-day intensive study course to be held in London in October, and to be followed on the fifth day by a test. Interest was shown in

another possible study tour, following the successful Oslo tour in October 1966. It was pointed out that the earliest date upon which such a tour could be arranged would be in 1968. Suggested venues were Portugal, Holland and Germany. Details of the arrangements for holding the annual conference in Matlock, March 12-13, were outlined. The papers to be presented would deal with retail pharmacy accounting, the unqualified helper in pharmacy, stock control and investment, and retail marketing.

Employment Tax

ITS IMPACT ON RETAIL CHEMISTS

A SPECIAL Nielsen survey, completed in December 1966, enables an up-to-date assessment to be made of the cost of the selective employment tax to

retail chemists. The survey showed that 27 per cent. of chemists' assistants were part-time workers. The tax made no distinction between full and part-time workers and the cost of those employees under S.E.T. was the same as for full-time staff. That inequity was pronounced among the independent chemists, 30 per cent. of whose staff is made up of part-timers. The survey also showed that 8.2 per cent. of the chemists' assistants were female, and that only 23 per cent. of chemists' staff was under eighteen years of age. Multiplying out staff by applicable tax, the total annual impact on retail chemists worked out at £2.5 millions or about £150 per shop (less than 1 per cent. of turnover, but of the order of 2.5 per cent. of gross profit). The Nielsen comment is that those figures represent the cost of the nineteenth-century view that distribution is not part of the production process.

Quinine Quality

TABLETS AFFECTED BY VARIATIONS

WORLD shortage of quinine was blamed recently for the failure of a National Health Service test sample of 5-grain quinine tablets to conform



SAFEGUARD FOR TREASURE SEEKERS: At the Boat Show in London recently Dr. John Spooner (Parke-Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex) gave a demonstration of the company's RediSplint inflatable splint, the "victim" of the demonstration being Miss Jill Reed, journalist and crew member of an expedition that is setting sail to the Caribbean on January 14 to search for the wreck of the Spanish galleon "La Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion" off Haiti. In addition to a complete kit of RediSplints, the expedition is equipped with other Parke-Davis medical supplies.

with the B.P. disintegration time. The January issue of *Executive Council* records that the test was taken in Scotland, and an adverse report was received on the tablets from the Pharmaceutical Society. In explanation the manufacturer had commented that, because of difficulty in obtaining quinine, certain batches had varied considerably in particle size and shape, making it difficult to tablet by the usual granulation methods for quinine. With the batch from which the sample had been taken it had been necessary to add gum acacia in order to produce a tablet hard enough to withstand sugar coating. Probably the storage effect on the gum had been to harden the tablets, thus affecting the disintegration time. The Council noted the report and agreed to take no further action.

Drug Addiction

CALL FOR RESTRICTION ON PRESCRIBING
THE National Association on Drug Addiction is urging the Minister of Health to adopt the Brain Committee's recommendation that the prescribing of cocaine and heroin should be restricted to doctors associated with special clinics for the treatment of addicts. The Rev. John McNicol (secretary of the Association) is reported to have said: "Until such action is taken by the authorities the police are powerless to deal with any doctor who over-prescribes and have their hands tied in their endeavours to deal with the problem, which is mushrooming throughout the country." Mr. McNicol claimed that one doctor had been known to send prescriptions through the post to addicts in various parts of the country without the addicts attending the surgery. The Association is holding a whole day conference at Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1 beginning at 11a.m. on February 18. The topic is "The Addict" and twenty speakers are to give papers including, it is hoped, a number from the pharmaceutical industry.

Exporting to Hong Kong

MARKET REPORT FOR DRUGS

A SUPPLEMENT to the Board of Trade *Export Service Bulletin*, entitled "Exporting to Hong Kong," published on January 10, marks the launching by the Board of a special "export targeting" exercise covering a selected group of products. Among products chosen for the exercise are pharmaceuticals—proprietary medicines, cosmetics and toilet preparations. The supplement contains detailed market reports on those products, which are considered as offering particularly favourable opportunities for the expansion of British exports to Hong Kong, and over the next few months special efforts are being made to bring them to the attention of British exporters.

Proprietary Preparations

CLASSIFICATION BY JOINT COMMITTEE

MORE proprietary preparations have been classified by the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of

Proprietary Preparations. The list, which is dated December 1966, is being distributed to all National Health Service doctors. It supplements the consolidated list issued in October 1966 (see *C. & D.*, November 5, 1966, p. 437). A second list of classified preparations is being produced in February and a second consolidated list in April. The newly released list covers 176 preparations, of which twenty-three are in category A1, fifteen in A2, sixty-nine in A3, eighteen in B1, six in B2 and forty-five in M.

Cosmetic Chemists

MEDAL AWARD AND LECTURE

THE Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain annual medal lecture has been awarded to Professor M. K. Polano, M.D. (see p. 29), whose subject at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adams Street, London, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. on March 22, will be "The Interaction of Detergents and the Skin." Tickets (free) are obtainable from the Society's general secretary, Mrs. D. Mott, 18 Warner Close, Harlington, Middlesex.

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in November, 1966, was 124 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 2 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	106 (+1 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	148 (+3 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	121 (no change)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Aerosol Packs

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

THE Federation of European Aerosol Associations (F.E.A.), Waisenhausstrasse, 2, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland, is organising an "Aerosol-Star" package competition. Packages submitted, whether awarded a prize, or not will be displayed at the fourth International Aerosol Exhibition to be held in Berlin, September 15-19. Among the ten groups for which a silver star award will be made are (a) insecticides (b) air fresheners (c) hair preparations (d) personal products (e) perfumes and (f) medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

IRISH NEWS

IRISH PHARMACY EMBLEM: The design here illustrated has been chosen by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (See *C. & D.* January 7, p. 15) for use as an identification emblem for Irish pharmacists and qualified assistants. A 9-carat gold lapel badge bearing the emblem is expected to become available shortly.



OVERSEAS NEWS

SWEDEN

Labelling to Prevent Accidents

CASES of child poisoning in Sweden are chiefly due, according to *Lakartidningen*, the journal of the Swedish Medical Association, to four groups of pharmaceutical specialities obtainable without a prescription. They are given as iron preparations, preparations combining iron and vitamins, derivatives of salicylic acid and derivatives of purine. Measures recommended to prevent such accidents include improved labelling. Of the 130 preparations examined, thirty-four bore the warning "Store in a place inaccessible to children." Instructions on dosage for children appeared on thirty-one preparations, but in twenty-eight examples they were incomplete. Guiding principles are suggested for the labelling of drugs in the four groups. In the case of liquid oral iron preparations the dosages at 6 months and 1, 3, 7 and 12 years of age should be stated. For oral salicylic-acid derivatives the caution "Not to be given to children under 3 years of age, except on the advice of a doctor" printed on the label, together with the dosages at 3, 7 and 12 years of age is suggested. The dose for each age should be based, the article says, on the average body-surface area for the respective age.

UNITED STATES

Anti-smoking Campaign

PHARMACISTS in the United States are becoming front line sources of information on the health hazards of smoking, according to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In two months, over 300 pharmacies in every state have distributed a total of 30,000 copies of "How To Keep Your Child From Smoking," a booklet issued by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Limitations on Children's Aspirins

UNITED States manufacturers are, from June 1, proposing to limit voluntarily the number of children's aspirin tablets per container to thirty-six. The December 3, 1966, *Newsletter* of the American Pharmaceutical Association reports that that limit was agreed upon at a meeting jointly attended by Food and Drug Administration personnel, manufacturers and scientists, who also set the tablet strength at gr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and called for two cautionary notices on containers: "Keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children" (a current warning on the containers) and "Precaution — No cap is 100 per cent. childproof. In case of accidental overdose, notify physician immediately" (tentative wording). Manufacturers are expected themselves to enforce the new children's aspirin code. Most children's aspirin manufacturers already limit packs to fifty tablets.

CYPRUS

Health Services in 1965

ELEVEN pharmacists were registered in Cyprus during 1965 according to the

annual report of the Department of Medical Services for that year. The report also states that the £78,000 allocated for drugs, dressings, vaccines, instruments and x-ray films was not sufficient to meet demands and reserve stores were used. A well equipped "solutions laboratory," the responsibility of a pharmacist, produced over 31,000 bottles of preparations such as, saline, anticoagulants, dextrose solution, tuberculin dilutions, and Benedict's solution etc. during the year for use in the Government hospitals. In an introduction to the report it is claimed that the repercussions of the political instability on the maintenance and development programmes of the health services proved to have less serious effects than were originally anticipated.

BELGIUM

Deaths Cause Dismissals

PREMATURE deaths of between twenty to thirty patients at a Belgian hospital recently are ascribed in Press reports to negligence at the hospital and at a manufacturing laboratory. The victims were patients at the *Institut Medico-chirurgical Arthur Gailly*, Charleroi. They had been prescribed an unspecified hormone preparation for the treatment of cancer of the prostate, but had in fact received digitoxin. At the hospital two pharmacists have been dismissed for failing to check the identity of the drug they supplied, and investigations are still being made at *Pharmacie Central*, Hal, Brussels, at which the order for the hormone had been placed.

ARGENTINA

Slimming Salon Frauds

CHARGES of "repeated fraud" have been levelled at the three owner-directors of a company Silhouette International S.A. that operated in Buenos a beauty salon offering slimming treatments. The three had reportedly fled the country with 500 million pesos collected from around 15,000 clients who had begun treatment in the salon. Prices of treatments are understood to have varied between 25,000 and 100,000 pesos. The absconders left after destroying the books.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A REVISED advisory leaflet dealing with "Club Root" has been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (H.M. Stationery Office, price fourpence)

AN open General Licence that came into operation on January 1 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s.), revokes and replaces with amendments a similar licence granted by the Board of Trade in December 1964. The change of form has not in itself involved any alteration in licensing requirements.

WITH British exporters especially in mind a 72-page supplement in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 6, examines the market potential of each of the European Free Trade Area partners, explains how exporters can claim E.F.T.A. tariff benefits and describes the help which they can get through the Government's export services.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Tried favourites

I do not suppose the doctor ever lived who was entirely free from the charge that he had, in his armamentarium, certain well tried favourite prescriptions. Your paragraph—placed appropriately in the "Onward from Galen" column (p.14)—dealing with the interest taken by the *Practitioner* in the subject, aroused memories of my own experience of such formulations—an experience which, I am certain, has been shared by most pharmacists in their relationship with the medical profession. The situation has changed with the vast output of products in recent years, for it is the avowed intention of the medical representative (and those who employ him) to make sure that the physician does not get into, or remain in, a rut unless that rut is his firm's own particular one. So do we find today that the prescriber tends to reflect the identity of his most recent pharmaceutical caller, and, in consequence, there seems to be less individuality than was exhibited by those who had been trained in the school in which Galen himself had studied. And it may be that there was a great deal to be said for keeping to a well trodden path. It has been written of John Radcliffe, the famous seventeenth-century physician to whom Oxford owes so much, that he himself stated that, as a young doctor, he had fifty remedies for every disease, while as an old man he had but one remedy for fifty diseases. (Some accounts say that in his age he had no remedy for fifty diseases.) The physician of experience and keen observation probably found that those two essentials enabled him to simplify his range of treatments and so find himself relying to an even greater extent on fewer drugs, which might then be regarded as "favourites." The principle is not to be despised, for Dr. James Gregory said much the same thing as Radcliffe, if a little less happily. Gregory said: "Young men kill their patients; old men let them die." There are occasions when I feel that there may be room to this day for the simple favourite to be given its chance embarking on the unknown.

Public confidence

Much depends, in the success or otherwise of the favourite prescription, on the confidence of the patient in his physician. Recently I came across a textbook on pharmaceutics, published in the United States of America about the turn of the century. In it, the statement was made that the most valuable "stock in trade" of the prescription pharmacist was the confidence of the public, and that tact and adroitness were necessary to preserve that confidence under difficulties. Perhaps it would serve if I quote two illustrations of tact and adroitness at work "under difficulties." A dispenser, while wrapping the bottle, suddenly remembered that one ingredient of that prescription had been left in the balance pan. The customer was a nervous gentleman who had implicit confidence in the compounder. To confess the carelessness would be a blow to the customer's faith. To send the bottle away without the ingredient was even worse. But the accidental (?) dropping and breaking of the bottle settled the question." The effect of the crashing of broken glass upon the nervous gentleman is not reported.

Second illustration

A further example of tact and adroitness is appended, and I should have liked to be present on that particular occasion. "In a second case, the messenger had left the store with the bottle of medicine before a similar mistake was discovered. The clerk who was sent to rectify the mistake managed to overtake the messenger, and in running against him caused the bottle to be dropped and broken. After an apology and a wordy argument, the medicine was again prepared, this time free of charge." I like the delicate use of the word "rectify," but it also occurs to me that the pursuing clerk was fortunate to find that the customer was carrying the bottle in his hand. One wonders how much further the tactful clerk would have been prepared to go if the bottle had been in the customer's pocket or, perhaps, at the bottom of a bag. The "wordy argument" might well have developed into a disturbance of the peace, not to say assault and battery.

Fewer Students Entering Pharmacy

COMPETITION FROM OTHER SCIENCES BLAMED

FOR the first time in many years there has been a fall in the number of students entering the schools of pharmacy. Statistics compiled by the Pharmaceutical Society show that in 1966 the number of entrants was 799, against 908 in 1965. Now that admission to university courses is obtained through the Universities Central Council on Admissions, heads of schools of pharmacy are understood to have noted a growing tendency among applicants to name, as an alternative to their first choice of pharmacy, courses leading to degrees in some other biological science. An applicant unable to obtain admission to the school of pharmacy in the University of his choice may then choose a degree course in another applied science at either the same or another university.

Fewer places were available in 1966—921, against 951 in 1965—the dif-

ference being due to a temporary reduction in annual intake at some schools involved in developing new degree courses. The number of vacant places rose, however, from forty-three in 1965 to 122 in 1966. In November, 1966, students were divided between the three years as follows:

	Degree students	Diploma students
First year	762 (100)	37 (22)
Second year	686	167
Third year	511	284

Figures in parenthesis indicate number of vacant places.

The Society's policy of encouraging research in all schools of pharmacy is reflected in the increase in number of research students from 258 in 1965 to 329 in 1966.

The Council of the Society expresses its continued belief that the level of entry into pharmacy should be maintained but recognises that a more intensive effort to attract students is required. In the past the Society has devoted a considerable proportion of its resources to the promotion of pharmacy as a career, but in changing circumstances even more needs to be done, and the Council is considering the means of putting over the merits of pharmacy as a career.

Awards Councils' Report

The report of the Council for National Academic Awards for 1965-66 shows that the number of students who were enrolled in 1965 for a pharmacy course approved by the council was 325 (251 first-year and seventy-four second-year students). Five colleges offered approved courses.

ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS AT SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

Year	Male Students	Female Students	Overseas Students	Total	Research Students	Total Students	Degree Students	Diploma Students	Total First Year	First Students
1959				2,006			941	1,065		
1960				1,797			973	824		
1961				1,794			1,070	724	709	
1962	1,102	687	165	1,954	111	1,905	1,239	715	743	
1963	1,240	729	171	2,140	202	2,342	1,180	960	812*	
1964	1,332	836	206	2,374	233	2,607	1,492	882	906	
1965	1,393	858	197	2,448	258	2,706	1,710	738	908	
1966	1,338	884	225	2,447	329	2,776	1,959	488	799	

*In 1963 the number of schools of pharmacy fell from 18 to 17 with the closure of Plymouth school.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT HILLINGDON

Pharmacy included in first-stage development

FIRST stage of a new hospital at Hillingdon, Middlesex, was formally opened by Sir Arnold France (permanent secretary, Ministry of Health) on January 10. The new building contains diagnostic, treatment and service departments for a hospital of 800 beds, together with a large theatre suite and out-patient facilities. In-patient beds so far available number 210, but when new wards are completed there will be accommodation for 680 in-patients and in two years' time for a further sixty psychiatric in-patients.

The pharmacy occupies 2,784 sq. ft. on the lower ground floor and is connected by hoist with an out-patient dispensary in the ground-floor waiting hall. The department is an open-plan corridor, with storage bays and rooms on one side, and opening out at one end to form the main dispensing area. Within the unit are two closed areas—a manufacturing laboratory—containing stills and autoclave—and a room designated "sterile" but with facilities appropriate to "cleaning" rather than to aseptic working. Intravenous fluids are bought in—except for special formulas—but non-injectable sterile fluids are made in the department.

From the dispensing area two-way lockable cupboards, one for each ward, give ward sisters access from a service corridor to ordered stocks. Sliding doors beneath the cupboards open on to a rack that holds the large lockable

ward boxes which are being used in place of the traditional ward baskets. The two systems save porters from having to enter the dispensary to collect ward stocks. The chief pharmacist (Mr. D. F. B. Pritchard, M.P.S.) has been able to save space in the department (which he designed), by storing bulk powders in bins on wheels, such as he had seen in use in the kitchens. The bins and trolleys holding reserve ward stocks are capable of being parked in the "corridor" section. A pneumatiube system connects wards with departments, and may be used for quick dispatch of documents or "dry" items such as tablets.

The pharmacy at Hillingdon requires large stock areas because the chief pharmacist is responsible for surgical sundries, suture materials and dressings.

Mr. Pritchard has been at Hillingdon hospital since 1931, when there were but two doctors and only sixty beds. At that time he carried out the pathological work in addition to his normal pharmaceutical duties. His present staff includes a deputy (Miss A. D. Day, M.P.S.), senior basic and part-time pharmacists, and three dispensing technicians.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In HASTINGS 31,444 prescriptions (20,365 forms) dispensed by contractors during June, 1966, cost £17,185, an average of 131·16d. per prescription.

LEGAL REPORTS

Decree Granted and Recalled

THE proprietors of Cremalgin (West-Silten Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 65 Western Road, Hove, Sussex) obtained an interim decree of interdict in the Scottish courts on December 16, 1966, against H. N. Norton & Co., Ltd., 19 Queen Street, Glasgow, C.1, preventing them from selling a product Cremalge in a manner that did not clearly distinguish it from Cremalgin. Following an undertaking given by Messrs. Norton that their product would not be packed for consumption within the United Kingdom in cartons bearing a design partly in red without clearly distinguishing the product from Cremalgin, the Scottish courts recalled on December 21, 1966, their interim interdict.

Stole Prescription Forms

A WOMAN who had admitted offences concerning prescription forms and drugs was placed on probation for two years at North London magistrates' court on January 5. Mrs. Jean Aldridge, London, N.16, had pleaded guilty to stealing twelve prescription forms from a doctor's surgery at Upper Clapton Road, London, E.5, and to attempting to obtain 100 Doloxen tablets from The Hill Chemist, 26 Stamford Hill, London, N.16, by a forged instrument. The offences took place December 12-19, 1966. Said to have had two previous convictions (the second on December 3, 1966) for similar

offences, Mrs. Aldridge had been receiving medical treatment. Defendant had nothing to say in court. She was placed on probation for stealing the forms and for attempting to obtain the drugs, but granted a conditional discharge for twelve months.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

W. & H. ANDERSON (AGENTS), LTD.—Mr. R. I. Johnston has been appointed to the board.

GEIGY (U.K.), LTD.—Mr. H. L. Addleshaw has retired from the board. Mr. G. Parkes has also left the board because of other business commitments.

RAPIDOL, LTD.—Miss Lois Gribble has been appointed a director. Miss Gribble has been a director of the subsidiaries Inecto, Ltd., and Phyllis Earle, Ltd., since 1966.

DISTILLERS CO., LTD.—The company are to sell the whole of their chemical and plastics interests (other than carbon dioxide) to British Petroleum Co., Ltd., for about £86.5m. in cash and shares.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, U.S.A.—Mr. H. J. Loynd (chairman of the board) has retired. Dr. Austin Smith, has been elected chairman and chief executive officer, effective January 1.

WINTHROP PRODUCTS CO.—The company's associated exporting organisation (Bayer Products Co.) showed an increase of 16 per cent. in their sales of prescription medicines to Continental Europe during 1966, bringing the total to £4 million.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G.—The company is making a rights offer to shareholders of DM. 135m. nominal at the rate of one-for-ten and 140 per cent. The shares will earn dividend for 1967 business year, bringing in DM. 189m.

SQUIBB INTERNATIONAL.—Mr. Dennis C. Fill has been appointed president. From 1962 Mr. Fill who is an Englishman, has served as regional vice-president for the company's Pacific area operations, with headquarters in Hong Kong.

BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS, LTD.—An interim dividend of 5 per cent. (same) is declared for year ending March 31 and final is expected to be the same as in 1966 at 14 per cent. Profits for first half were 20 per cent. lower than corresponding period in 1965 but current trading shows some improvement, say the directors.

MANBRÉ & GARTON, LTD.—The group net profit of Manbré & Garton, Ltd., after tax, increased from £1,798,349 to £1,908,068 in the year to September 30, 1966, the dividend is maintained at 17½ per cent. and a one-for-three scrip issue is proposed. The company has agreed to form a research company in conjunction with Roquette Frères, S.A., Lestrem, France.

BELLAIR COSMETICS, LTD.—Profits, before tax for the year ended September 30, 1966, were £314,830 (compared with the forecast made in June, when the company was made

public, of £300,000, and with £248,794 in 1965). The final dividend is 28 per cent. making a 43 per cent. total. Net profit is £185,195 (£157,078) after tax of £129,635 (£91,716).

WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD.—The Foundation has formed Wellcome Phillipines, Inc., registered in Manila, as a subsidiary of Wellcome (Australia) Pty., Ltd. The new company will be based at Makati, Rizal, in the Philippines. Directors are: Drs. F. Wrigley (chairman) and K. S. Alstad (president) and Messrs. D. J. Doenau, L. Guerrero and R. K. Davis. Mr. K. Gay will shortly take up the position of resident manager of the new company.

GNOME PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, LTD.—In the first six months sales and profits rose by 10 per cent., and as that period makes the major contribution to the year's total, the directors feel confident that profits will be not less than those of 1965-66. It is not considered advisable to give actual figures, they add. In view of the fact that the company has a "close" status the directors say they may feel free to increase the dividend for the year ending May 31.

B.D.H. INDIA, LTD.—General S. P. Bhatia, M.B., B.S., has been appointed vice-chairman, in which role he will take an active day-to-day interest in the affairs of the company. Mr. R. E. B. Rollo, who is resident in London, remains chairman. Dr. D. T. Modi has been appointed deputy managing director, pending the return to the U.K. of Mr. D. H. Middleton, (the present managing director) within the next three months to take up another appointment with the main company. At that time Dr. Modi will take over as managing director. Dr. Modi studied in Bombay and in London where he gained his B.Pharm., Ph.D. and F.R.I.C.

Voluntary Liquidation

DURAZONE CHOICE INTERNATIONAL, LTD., aerosol manufacturers, Lovers Walk, Ballards Lane, London, N.3. Liquidator A. A. Davis, 97 Park Street, London, W.1.

PERSONALITIES

PROFESSOR M. K. POLANO, M.D.—The Society of Cosmetic

Chemists of Great Britain's third Medal Lecturer (see p. 26) Professor Polano occupies the chair of dermatology at the University of Leiden and is chief dermatologist at the Municipal Hospital, The Hague. Among his published work is a standard textbook on dermatological practice.

Professor Polano contributed a paper on "Skin Chemistry" at a recent symposium arranged by the Society.



BUSINESS CHANGES

RANDALL CHEMISTS (POOLE), LTD., 235A High Street, Poole, Dorset, are closing down from January 30, owing to compulsory purchase of the premises for a new shopping precinct.

VENABLES (QUALIFIED CHEMIST), LTD., have acquired the pharmacy of I. E. Grey, 56 Salisbury Road, London, N.W.6, and have closed down the fifty-year-old pharmaceutical business at 292 North End Road, London, S.W.6.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, A.B., has been established in Sweden in office at Vanadisvägen 24, Stockholm, Va. The company represents Marchon Products, Ltd., and Midland Silicones, Ltd., and will successively, as transfer arrangements are completed with existing agents take over the direction of sales of Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd., Bush Boake Allen, Ltd., and Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd., Mr. Nils G. Lindström is general manager.

Appointments

THE Gerber division of Brown & Polson, Ltd., Esher, Surrey, have appointed Mr. B. Conlen their regional manager for the Northern counties, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

OPTREX, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. C. W. Hinton their buyer in succession to Mr. D. G. Reid who is retiring after 30 years' service with the company.

LAKE & CRUICKSHANK, LTD., Berkhamsted, Herts, have appointed Mr. W. N. Walker, Ph.D., B.Sc., their works manager. Dr. Walker who will be based at the company's offices at Berkhamsted, takes up his appointment on January 16.

MAWS PHARMACY SUPPLIES, LTD., New Barnet, Herts, have promoted Mr. L. Skinner (formerly commercial manager) to a new post of distribution manager. Mr. A. L. S. Rich becomes sales office manager under the direction of H. C. Watkins (sales director).

REXALL DRUG CO., Nottingham, have appointed Mr. J. D. Dade, M.P.S., D.B.A., their market development manager; Mr. C. W. Redmond, home sales manager and Mr. R. Glover representative for the East and West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. P. C. Barnes is now responsible for special executive marketing assignments.

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY.—Professor M. W. Partridge (Lord Trent professor of pharmaceutical chemistry), is to become head of the department of pharmacy at the university on September 1 upon the retirement of Professor G. E. Trease (see *C. & D.*, October 29, 1966, p. 424). Professor Partridge graduated with first-class Honours at University College, Nottingham, and subsequently was awarded a Ph.D. A former senior scientist in the laboratories of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., he became the first Lord Trent Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry in 1955.

DEATHS

ARMOUR.—On September 23, 1966, Mr. Ronald Makinson Armour, M.P.S., Stringers Cottage, Petworth, Sussex, Mr. Armour qualified in 1928. At the time of his death Mr. Armour was the senior pharmacist at St. Luke's Hospital, Surrey.

BOND.—On December 18, 1966, Miss Hilda Gertrude Bond, M.P.S., 141 Station Road, Beeston, Nottingham. Miss Bond qualified in 1921 and worked for many years in the development laboratories of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., Nottingham, before retiring in 1959.

CLARKE.—On December 31, 1966, Mr. Bertrand Stockdale Clarke, M.P.S., J.P., 74 St. Augustines Avenue, Thorpe Bay, Essex. Mr. Clarke qualified in 1920 and until he retired in 1957 served as a pharmacist at Moorfields Eye Hospital, towards the end as chief pharmacist. He was a past alderman and mayor of the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea, and played a leading part on the Southend Hospital Management Committee. He was a constant worker for the blind. Mr. Clarke served on the management side of the Whitley Council for the Health Service (Great Britain).

COLE.—Recently Mr. William Charles Edward Cole, M.P.S., Westhouse Court, Brandwood Road, Birmingham, 14. Mr. Cole qualified in 1915.

EGGO.—At Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, Lancs, on January 1, Mr. Charles Eggo, M.P.S. Mr. Eggo qualified in 1940 after having served an apprenticeship with the late Mr. William Yule, Stirling, and studied at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. During the 1939-45 war he was a sergeant in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Taken prisoner at Singapore he was in Japanese hands for three-and-a-half years, enduring the hardships of the infamous Burma Railway. After returning to civilian life Mr. Eggo was eventually in business in Port Street, Stirling, but was recently employed in Accrington, Lancs. Mr. Eggo was secretary of the Stirling and Central Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, 1954-57.

GOLDBERG.—On September 18, 1966, Mr. Oscar Nathan Goldberg, M.P.S., 90 Haden Court, Durban, South Africa. Mr. Goldberg qualified in 1922.

HILL.—On December 7, 1966, Mr. Alfred Eric Hill, M.P.S., 102 Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Mr. Hill qualified in 1951.

LAING.—Recently Mr. Frederick Laing, M.P.S., 18 Wallfield Crescent, Aberdeen, aged seventy-six. Mr. Laing was formerly in business as a chemist in Rosemount, Aberdeen. After giving up his business he moved to Somerset and then to London, but returned to Scotland in 1950.

MCVEIGH.—Recently Mr. Alexander Hubert McVeigh, M.P.S., 25 Uphall Station Road, Pumpherston, Midlothian. Mr. McVeigh qualified in 1939.

MEYER.—On November 14, 1966, Mr. Louis Meyer, M.P.S., 154 Voortrekkerweg, Parow, Cape, South Africa. Mr. Meyer qualified in 1935.

MULLINS.—Recently Miss Helen Mary Mullins, Grand View Terrace, Victoria Road, Cork, Eire. Miss Mullins qualified as a pharmaceutical assistant in 1935, and for a number of years had been employed at Fieldings' Pharmacy, Ltd., Patrick Street, Cork.

WICKHAM.—On December 27, 1966, Mr. Joseph Alexander Wickham, M.P.S., St. Michaels, Dornoch, Sutherland. Mr. Wickham qualified in 1931.

WILSON.—On December 16, 1966, Mr. Alexander Wilson, 7 Corchester Walk, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7. Mr. Wilson qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1912. Formerly in business in Blyth, Northumberland, and Tideswell, Derby, he retired in 1965.

A BRADFORD WHOLESALER COMES OF AGE

Twenty-one years of "hard work and feverish endeavour"

ON January 10 Northern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bradford, completed twenty-one years of activity and on the evening of that day held an anniversary dinner at which the toast of the company was proposed by Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Eric Robinson responding. The business was founded by the late Mr. F. Mitchell as a retail pharmacy in Darley Street, Bradford.

Problems Shouldered

With a second pharmacist Mr. E. Robinson he gave a pharmaceutical service in accordance with the principle "If the problem is pharmaceutical—it stops here." In the difficult war days of 1939-45 that policy brought pharmacists over a wide area seeking pharmaceutical supplies and the solving of dispensing problems. Mr. Mitchell, a devoted Christian, in 1942 joined the China Inland Mission as its secretary and Robinson was made a junior partner in the business. As the wholesale demands grew retail trading became somewhat hampered and the decision was taken to develop a separate wholesale company at Galen House, Grattan Road, Bradford. The new premises 1,200 sq. ft. in area were

put under the direction of Mr. H. Robinson (father) and Messrs. C. and E. Robinson (sons). Pharmaceutical manufacturing was embarked upon, including the production of tablets and galenicals. In 1953 Mr. Fred Mitchell was killed in a Comet disaster in Calcutta whilst on an evangelical tour of the Far East.

Businesses Acquired

The company took over in 1963 the homoeopathic and some part of the other interests of Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Liverpool, in 1964 the Teasdale Chlorodyne Co., and H. Biggin, Ltd., Halifax. In that year the business was transferred to new premises offering 46,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The company's policy is, by stocking a comprehensive stock of pharmaceutical specialities, proprietaries and drugs, to meet the pharmaceutical requirements of chemists in general practice. In recent years the home business has been augmented by exports to Nigeria, Uganda and Madagascar.

Four new directors were appointed on January 1: Messrs. B. D. Reeve, T. M. Heath, Colin Gregg and J. G. Robinson.



Order control point.



A corner of the drug department.

MANUFACTURE AND PACKAGING UNDER CONTRACT

Facilities and equipment at a company's two factories

"LARGE enough to be well equipped, small enough to ensure personal contact and supervision" is how Pharmaceutical Supplies, Ltd., Green Lane, Hounslow, Middlesex, describe their contract packaging business.

Fourteen Years' Experience

The company pack under contract "almost everything that a chemist sells," offering special facilities in tablet manufacture, and sachet and tube filling. The contracts director (Mr. Mark Morris), who has had fourteen years' experience in business of that type, is rightly proud of his company's export achievement (now running at 60 per cent. of output). Production capacity was recently increased by the installation of new Manesty tabletting machines, a Manesty Petrie fluid-bed dryer and Fitzpatrick mills. Capacity to undertake long "runs" is combined with an ability to carry out trial or small-scale manufacture economically using single-punch machines, with the ancillary services of laboratory control, formulation, development and research work when required.



Sachet filling.



A section of the tabletting plant.

Messrs. Pharmaceutical Supplies have two factories. The Hounslow works concentrates on pharmaceuticals, whilst toiletries are prepared and filled at a factory in Surbiton, Surrey. There again the emphasis is on flexibility, fully automatic filling, capping and labelling machines being available for the longer production runs and hand filling facilities where automation is uneconomical. Besides undertaking the packaging of customers' manufactured goods, the company are ever ready to assist manufacturers in emergencies due to excess demand or breakdown. They offer additional services to customers in coping with publicity problems or in providing a sales force.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

APPROVAL from the Board of Trade has been received by Goodwin Storefitters, Ltd., for the construction of their new factory at Hockley near Southend. The factory will consist of about 46,000 sq. ft. of production and office space. Building is scheduled to commence immediately.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Supplies to an Airline. — During 1967, the Lentheric Group are delivering to Pan American Airways 4 million tablets of Morny French Fern

soap and nearly 3 million bottles each of Onyx after-shave lotion, and Cologne, together with supplies of Tiara Bouquet and Morny French Fern hand cream. They will be used by the airline's passengers.



PRIZE FOR DISPLAY: David Sanderson (S. & S. Chemists, Ltd., Royal Parade, London, W.5) receives the 50-guinea Austin Reed voucher he won for a display of Sparkling Spring promotional material he had on show for over seven weeks.

TRADE NOTES

Own Name Plus Brand. — Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, Sussex, offer a range of products "of an advanced quality worthy to bear your name" with a specially designed brand mark.

A 1,000-unit Pack. — Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 310 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.5, have introduced a new pack size of their Czymycin brand oxytetracycline, a 1,000-tablet or 1,000-capsule pack.

Change of Source. — Quants (A. J. Dermott, M.P.S.), Torbay Pharmacy, Torwood Street, Torquay, Devon, have acquired Herplex brand application for herpes of the lips and face. Supplies are available to meet all demands.

Discontinued. — Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City Herts, announce that stocks of Drazine are now exhausted. The product has been discontinued.

Subject to Tax. — A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, point out that their two cough preparations, Dimotane expectorant and Dimotane Expectorant DC are now subject to purchase tax.

Change of Distributor. — Fiona eyelashes de-luxe, manufacturers of which are R. Brandt & Co. (Mfg.), Ltd., Stanmore, Middlesex, are now distributed by Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., Aldershot, Hants.

Junior Food Varieties. — Newest variety in the baby-food range of H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex, is a "junior" banana-and-rose-hip dessert, made from bananas, rose-hip syrup, rice, orange and lemon juice. It is now on sale in 6-oz. jar at a suggested retail price of 1s. 1d.

Telephone-answering Service. — Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton House, Uxbridge Road, London, W.5, have installed a telephone-answering service that will be cleared of orders every few hours outside normal office hours and on week-ends, urgent requirements being dealt with by the quickest means available. The STD number of the new service is 01 EAL 4717 (callers in London omit the 01).

120 Years Old.—In an announcement on another page by William Ransom & Son, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts, the company's chairman (Mr. R. F. Ransom) sends a message of appreciation to all those in the pharmaceutical chemical and related industries whom the company has served during its 120 years in the business.

A New Trial Size.—Radiol Chemicals, Ltd., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, have introduced a new



trial size of their Radian-β aspirin spirit liniment, which is here shown alongside its display outer of six cartons.

Trade Terms.—Dendron Distributors, Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts, point out that they offer 5 per cent. discount on direct carriage-paid orders for assorted Dendron products, £5 in value at list price, 10 per cent. on orders £10 in value at list price. Orders under £5 at list price are subject to a minimum carriage charge of 3s.



DISPLAY OUTER: The pack of Band-aid sheer plasters as it presents itself to customers at the counter. Makers are Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks.



LOOK OF THE PACK: Tube and cartons of ProteNail in the designs recently introduced by Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland.

Reduced Prices.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, notify (too late for inclusion in the Cumulative Price Changes Supplement) reductions in the prices of Hydrenox tablets (50-mgm. to 16s. 9d. for 100 and 76s. 6d. for 500 and 25-mgm. to 10s. for 100 and 42s. for 500). The price of 100 Stabillin V-K sulphate tablets has been reduced to 2s. 4d. Forms are being sent to chemists so that claims may be made for the reduction in stock value at January 16.



FOUR-HEAT HAIR DRYER: The Schick Consolette hair dryer now available from Schick Incorporated (U.K.), Ltd., 102 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

Supplies Available.—Duncan, Flockhart & Evans, Ltd., Birkbeck Street, London, E.2, state that supplies of Admune-AQ (in single-dose disposable syringe) remain available to meet the demand for follow-up doses, which should be administered to patients at special risk who received their initial dose early in the autumn of 1966. The product, they point out, conforms with the British Pharmacopoeial specification for influenza virus vaccine (inactivated), and may be dispensed on prescriptions calling for the British National Formulary preparation.

Bonus Offers

CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD., Kersal Vale, Manchester, 7. Hermesetas. Fourteen invoiced as twelve. Until February 11.

SARAKAN PRODUCTS, LTD., 88 Harley House, Regents Park, London, N.W.1. Sarakan tooth-paste. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Until January 31.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Chesterfield. Patti pads and rolls. "Good start to 1967." 5 per cent. discount bonus to wholesalers and retailers who place orders for supplies of those products during January.

SOUTHALLS (SALES), LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. New Nivea creme. Thirteen invoiced as twelve (over and above normal scale rate) plus purchase tax concession. Until February 24.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Kent real bristle and tipped nylon tooth brushes. Choice of bonus on order for 72 doz. includes eighty free bristle brushes (not as stated in a previous paragraph).

CULLINGFORD OF CHELSEA, Lunt Avenue, Bootle 10, Lancs. Roto Zoom aerosols and Rotopan, Rotofresh, Rotosan products. 7½ per cent. extra discount on order for 6 doz. assorted, 10 per cent. on order for 12 doz. assorted, 12½ per cent. on 24 doz. assorted. The extra discounts are being allowed until April 3.

Premium Offers

HELENE CURTIS, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Bottle of Bain d'Or bath oil with can of Spray Net.

IZAL, LTD., Thorncleiff, Sheffield. Izal soft toilet tissue. Hand-made miniature "collector's"



doll (one of eight) at saving of 11s. 7d. in return for redemption coupon incorporated in pack wrapper.

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO., LTD., St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. Sparkling Spring. Free copy of *Finding Out* children's educational magazine, 5s. voucher with which to obtain the four succeeding issues at half price in return for one label sent with (4d.) postage to the publishers.



TRIAL SIZES TO BEAT "FREEZE": For a limited period Shulton (Great Britain) Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, are offering to Old Spice stockists a special medium after-shave lotion pack (price 9s. 11d.) with free trial-size stick deodorant attached; and a sample sachet of shampoo given free to customers for any of the Old Spice hair preparations displayed in new merchandiser.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GR. BRITAIN), LTD., Slough, Bucks. Johnson's baby lotion or baby shampoo in bottle. Fourpence off to purchaser of medium-size tin of Johnson's baby powder.

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Radox. Threepence off large pack and twopence off medium pack for all three fragrances, including the new fragrance Cologne.

Information for Manufacturers

Collecting Information on Puppy Deaths.—Dog breeders in Britain are being asked by the veterinary investigation department of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent, to provide information about deaths in young puppies, following the discovery of a new puppy disease. One of the causes is suspected to be herpes virus and the Laboratories hope, by collecting data, to throw further light on the subject.

Salesmen on Contract.—In a brochure "Quick Facts on Sales Force, Ltd." and company whose address is 13 New Burlington Place, London, W.1, outline the purposes for which contract selling is now a state being widely used by manufacturers in many trades including pharmaceutical. The purposes include launching new products, extending retail distribution, launching seasonal lines, test marketing and merchandising. Copies of the publication may be obtained from the company.

A Pharmaceutical Industry Charity.—The Triangle Trust 1949 fund is an independent charitable trust whose main purpose is to give assistance with education expenses or to relieve hardship or distress for people and their dependents working in the pharmaceutical industry in Britain and the Commonwealth. The trustees consider applications for assistance beyond the scope of an employer's responsibilities. Details may be obtained from the secretary, Department CD, 6 Clarges Street, London, W.1.

Awards for "Cleaning Productivity."—Applied Chemicals, Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex, are financing a £1,000 award scheme aimed at stimulating "fresh thinking" in the sphere of industrial cleaning. £500 is being awarded for papers or ideas relating to the use of cleaning chemicals or equipment that improve efficiency or increase productivity in metal cleaning associated with manufacture and production and one of two awards of £250 is being awarded for ideas for improving plant and property maintenance cleaning methods.

Social Events.—Planned Entertainments, Ltd., Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, W.1, undertake the organisation of conventions, outings or socials for industry. Apart from removing the fuss and worry from such events the company claim they can organise events more enjoyably and effectively than voluntary organisers at little or no extra cost. The company undertake the detailed planning, including the finding and booking of functions and providing refreshment. The company will work either to provide a function at an inclusive price or on a fee basis for the work involved.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Gentamicin for Injection.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex, have made available a new speciality, Cidomycin injectable, each 2-ml vial of which contains 80 mgm. of gentamicin, an antibiotic claimed specially effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. Pack is a box of six vials.

Fusidate-with-hydrocortisone Ointment.—Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Hayes Gate House, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex, have introduced a new speciality Fucidin H ointment containing 2 per cent. v/w of sodium fusidate and 1 per cent. v/w of hydrocortisone acetate in a neutral base. Indications for the product are infected and non-infected dermatoses (not in or near the eye or in tuberculous, viral or fungal skin infections). In use the ointment is applied three or four times daily (less frequently if a dressing is used). Packs are containers of 10 and 25 gm.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

"And" not "Or."—Lenthalic, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, point out that their new "Sugar Mouse" pink lipsticks are in two shades, one called "More Pink" and the other called "Less Pink," and not as previously stated.

SUNDRIES

"Roller Bag" for Hair Setters.—Latest Dippity-do product is a "Dolly" roller bag to hold rollers, clips and all hair gear. Users "go mad about it," say the manufacturers, Toni Co., Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hants.

Instrument Case for Doctors.—Commercial Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 460 Holloway Road, London N.7, claim for their Custom Medico instrument case for doctors that it represents a revolution in medical case design. Elegant and modern in appearance, the case is "ultra-lightweight and portable, shockproof and sturdy, rainproof moisture-proof and dustproof and insulated and crushproof." Drugs of varied shape and size are accommodated and provision is made for carrying pres-

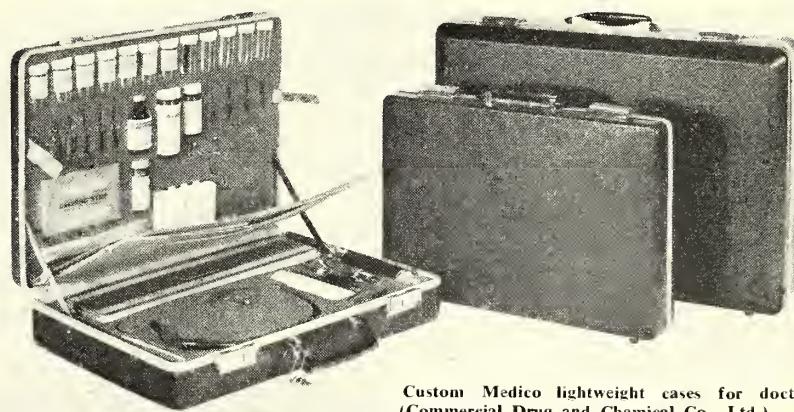
cription pads, documents and forms. Specialised interiors are available for use in general practice, specialised medicine, midwifery, etc.



NEW SHAVING BRUSHES: Personna sterilised pure bristle shaving brushes launched by Ever-Ready Personna, 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1 (see C. & D., December 24, 1966, p. 598).

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS

Spectrophotometer.—V. A. Howe & Co., Ltd., 46 Pembridge Road, London, W.11 are distributors in the United Kingdom of a new instrument for atomic absorption, flame emission, and atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry, the AA-4 spectrophotometer manufactured by Techtron Pty., Ltd., Australia. The instrument may be used to determine samples down to 0.3 mils in less than five seconds. A rotatable turret accepts a combination of up to four standard or high-intensity hollow cathode source lamps. Gas discharge lamps for several elements are also available. Three standard burners cater for air/acetylene, coal gas, natural gas, hydrogen, and nitrous oxide/acetylene flames are provided. The monochromator is motor driven to scan the wavelength range 1,860-10,000A emission line peaking being achieved with a vernier hand control. Slit settings are variable between 0-300 microns and the first order dispersion is 33A/mm.



Custom Medico lightweight cases for doctors (Commercial Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.).

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Dammar

SIR.—I am interested in the article and picture on page 621 of the *C. & D.*, December 31, 1966, in which dammar is referred to. I have delved into some of my old herbals and find that the only note about dammar is the reference to the botanical source, *Anisum exoticum* Phillipianum, a plant similar to the Indian aniseed. In a herbal of 1640 the name is damor, but I suggest that it is the same item as mentioned under "Onward from Galen." I would be pleased to hear any comments.

JOHN R. NAPIER, M.R.H., F.B.S.C.
Edinburgh

Pet Prescriptions

SIR.—Your apt comments under "Onward from Galen" (*C. & D.*, January 7, p. 14) on a special number of the *Practitioner* giving the choice remedies of twenty general practitioners drawn from rural, urban, industrial, suburban, London and provincial areas, prompts me to point out that no less than sixteen mention Penbritin (ampicillin, B.P.). Conditions for which the antibiotic receives favourable mention include chronic bronchitis, urinary infections and acute otitis media. The manufacturers must be gratified at such popularity for their product.

PEN FRIEND

Doctor-Pharmacist Relationship

SIR.—On Christmas morning, 1966, I was the recipient of a cheque contributed to by fourteen local doctors and accompanied by the following letter:—

To . . .

With sincere appreciation on his retirement after thirty-six years in . . . as the "doyen" in his true vocation as pharmacist and dispensing chemist, not forgetting over fourteen years plus, previously, in various parts of the United Kingdom after qualifying in Dublin's fair city. We hope you and Mrs. —— will have many long years of happiness together in your retirement. All we can say further is "Thanks."

The above helped to make December 25 a very Happy Christmas for an . . . ORDINARY CHEMIST.

Nottingham Dinner-Dance

SIR.—I was wondering if it would be possible to place in your columns the following short notice addressed to all past students of Nottingham School of Pharmacy:—

As many of you may know this is Professor G. E. Trease's last year as the head of the pharmacy department at Nottingham University. Because this is a special occasion the Nottingham University Pharmaceutical Society is holding a dinner-dance on February 3 instead of its annual dinner. Professor Trease will be the guest of honour and Mr. D. Sparshott (a member of

Council) the main speaker. The dinner-dance is being held in the Portland building starting at 7.15 p.m. for 7.45 p.m. Tickets cost 25s. each. In order to make this special occasion a real success we hope as many past and present students as possible will attend. Anyone who would like tickets or further information should contact Miss C. M. Smith, Pharmacy Department, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham. M. G. PALFREYMAN, Sidcup, Kent

Students' Ski-camp

SIR.—The 1967 ski-camp of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Association is being held March 7-17 at a small village, Pas de la Casa, in a valley in the east of Andorra near the French border — a village easily accessible from both France and Spain. The Pic Mari hotel can accommodate eighty participants and has facilities for evening entertainment. Ski lifts and instruction for those who wish it are available. Approximate cost of the holiday, excluding ski hire and instruction, will be about £23. Party travel is

Appreciated

MAY I take this opportunity to thank you for your help over the past years. —W.H.N.

I WISH to thank you for the help which I have received over the years from reading your journal.—H.H.F.

WE duly received . . . The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, 1967, and want to express herewith our best thanks . . . This new addition will certainly be of as much assistance to us as the previous ones have been.—B.Y.H.

Trading in E.F.T.A.

A MESSAGE TO BRITISH INDUSTRY

THE coming of industrial free trade within European Free Trade Association means for British industry a doubling of their home market, says Mr. Douglas Jay (president, Board of Trade) in a message to British industry.

BRANCH EVENTS

EDINBURGH AND S.E. SCOTTISH Vote on Advertising

A RECENT meeting of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was addressed by MR. W. DARLING (chairman of the Society's Ethical Committee) on "Problems Confronting the Ethical Committee." At the conclusion of the evening the following resolution, proposed by MRS. H. HORSBURGH and seconded by MR. D. MONCUR, was passed unanimously:— "That it is the opinion of this meeting that there should be no advertising through any media such as radio, press or television."

EAST METROPOLITAN Chairman on Tableting

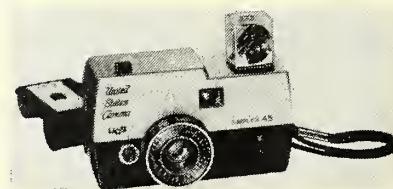
A WELL attended joint meeting of Whipps Cross Hospital Medical Society and the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on December 2, was addressed by the Branch chairman (MR. A. W. NEWBERRY), who is pharmaceutical processing manager at The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (and was recently designated a Fellow of the Society) on "Modern Tablet Manufacture." Mr. Newberry outlined to the meeting, which was held at the Whipps Cross Hospital medical education centre, the historical development of the tablet, giving some of the reasons for its popularity as a unit-dose medicament. He went on to describe the types of process used in the manufacture of tablets and included a number of allied procedures such as (in process control) safety precautions and the care of punches and dies. He also described methods of coating, including sugar-

coating by the air-suspension process. The lecture was illustrated with colour slides prepared by members of the B.D.H. camera club and showing tabulating plant and tools, methods of physical testing, and coating plant. During the discussion which followed, the speaker answered a number of questions on tabulating.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

"Photography in Space" Exhibition.

—An exhibition devoted to photography in space, and featuring the efforts of the United States and British aero-space industries, is being staged in London in April by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Among the exhibits will be colour stills of the Gemini capsules and astronauts in space, colour movie films shot during the Gemini flights; black-and-white coverage of the Lunar Orbiter probes (to map the face of the moon to establish suitable sites for manned landings); and items of equipment and space "hardware." The exhibition is being made open to the public, free of charge, for around three weeks.



ECONOMY MOTORIZATION: Simplex 45, one of two low-priced cameras with motorised film transport seen on the stand of Simplex Internationale Inc., United States at Photokina 1966.

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR DECEMBER 1966

D	Abidon (938 PD) capsules 25 & 1000 tablets 24 24 0	—	3 0	D	Aqua Velva (1113 5 & B) after shave lotion 27 4 old size 22 9	7 6	3 8	3 1	D	Benadon (1074 Roche) ampoules 50 Benadryl (938 PD) parenteral (vet.) 10 mils
D	Actified (208 BW) compound linctus 7/DDI 125mils 48 0 500mils 176 0	—	6 0 22 0	D	Arpege (730 Lanvin) perfume $\frac{1}{2}$ oz handbag spray $\frac{1}{2}$ oz refill toilet water 2oz veil of Arpege 6oz	—	51 6 77 0 62 0 46 0 39 0 39 3 66 0	—	D	Benemid (837 MSD) tablets 100 40 10ea 500 196 4ea
D	syrup 4oz & 20oz	—	—	D	Artane (746 Lederle) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4B tablets 5mgm 1000 113 4ea	—	170 0	—	D	Benerva (1074 Roche) tablets 25mgm 25 50mgm 25
D	Asctol (1388 Durazone)	—	—	D	Asmasol (1582 Albion) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4sA inhalant solution 60mils 96 0	—	12 0	—	D	Benzodent (1489 Cottrell)† Berkmycen (117 BPL) TS tablets 250 mgm 16 5 1lea 100 32 0ea 1000 293 9ea
D	Acudex (1530 Fisons)	—	—	D	Aspelin (1023 Radiol) aspirin spirit liniment 16oz 135 0	—	17 0	—	D	Betnelan (518 Glaxo) tablets 0.5mgm 30
D	Adcortyl-A (1176 Squibb) ophthalmic ointment	—	—	D	Astral (509 Gibbs) cream small 14 3 popular 22 2 family 36 3 hp 94 7	3 11 6 1 9 11½ 26 0	1 11 3 1 5 1 13 3	—	D	Betnesol (518 Glaxo) cream 5gm
D	Adcortyl-AQ (1176 Squibb) spray	—	—	D	soap 10 4 15 2	2 10 4 2	1 3 1 10	—	D	Betnovate (518 Glaxo) T5 scalp application 30gm 12 3ea
D	Adcortyl-EG (1176 Squibb)	—	—	D	Ayrton (78 AS & Co) A.P.C. plus tablets 14 0	3 10	2 6	—	I	Bromodyne (745 Legat) 500mils 15 3ea
D	cream 50gm	—	—	I	Badedas (1169 GS & S) existing entry	—	—	—	I	Bromural (708 Knoll) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4B tablets 200 17 4ea
D	Airbron (179 BDH) ampoules 2 mils 25 84 0ea vial 10 mils 3 49 10ea 30 mils 3 142 0ea	23 1ea	—	I	Badedas (338 Cussons) bath additive	—	—	—	I	Brontina (221 Camden) $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 ampoules 2 mils 6 13 1½ea tablets 1mgm 100 17 3ea
D	Akineton (708 Knoll) existing entry	—	—	D	tube 1-bath 13 0 5-bath 52 0 10-bath 99 0 25-bath 19 2ea 75-bath 51 0ea	3 7 14 3½ 27 3 5 3ea 14 0ea	2 0 7 9 14 9 34 2 91 3	—	I	Brontisol (221 Camden) metred dose aerosol 16 6ea
I	Akineton (708 Knoll)	—	—	D	Bain d'Or (597 HCL) perfume 10cc 208 0 soap lemons $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 14 5	55 10 3 10	—	—	I	Broval (1582 Albion) 6oz 28 0 16oz 60 0
I	ampoules 6 48 0 tablets 30 17 0ea	—	5 4 22 8	D	Splash Cologne 100cc 121 4	32 6	—	—	I	Burson (451 F & J) elastic hosiery lightweight pair 32 0
I	ampoules 20 42 0 50 85 0	—	4 8 9 5	D	Band-Aid (672 Johnsons) Sheer plasters 21 3	—	2 6	—	D	Bydolax (859 Moore) capsules
I	200 23 6ea	—	31 4	I	Banmirth (969 Pfizer) solution (vet.) 1pt 31 6ea	—	42 0	—	I	Cadum (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order soap 100 47 4 bath 50 10 13 10 (4 doz) (4 doz)
I	Algispray (238 CL)	—	—	I	Igt 31 6ea	—	—	—	D	Calcium-Diuretin (708 Knoll) tablets 200
I	Algispray (1546 Sheranal) spray balm aerosol 48 0	13 2½	6 11 06 11	I	Bellavit (1074 Roche) ampoules 50	—	—	—	D	Calpol (218 Calm) paediatric suspension $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 32 0
I	Alkeran (208 B W) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4sA tablets 2 mgm & 25 76 0	—	9 6	I	tablets 3mgm 500	—	—	—	D	Calvert's (219 Calvert) Calvert's (331 C of C)
D	tablets 5 mgm 25 132 0	—	16 6	I	Bell's (108 Bell) existing entry	—	—	—	I	Calvex (219 Calvert) Calvex (331 C of C)
D	tablets 2 mgm & 5 mgm 100's	—	—	I	Bell's (108 Bell) pet remedies	—	—	—	I	Caperns (1175 5PL) Avisand 7 6 7 11 ($\frac{1}{2}$ doz)
D	All Fours (1068 Roberts) †DDI	—	—	I	blood salts 8 9 21 3	—	1 0	—	I	budgie seed (Golden life) 19 9 (2 doz)
I	Alloferin (1074 Roche) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4sA ampoules 10mgm/ 2mils 6 10 8ea	—	16 0	I	bugbi tonic 11 0 canker lotion 18 0 powder 18 0	3 0 4 11½ 4 11½	1 6 2 6 2 6	—	D	bird sand
I	50 58 0ea	—	117 0	I	cough tablets (dogs or cats) 12 9 diarrhoea tablets 14 6 Doomdust 11 0	3 6 4 0 —	1 9 2 0 1 3	—	D	Caphedrin Iodinate (745 Legat) existing entry
D	Allonal (1074 Roche) tablets	—	—	I	eczema ointment 18 0 eye lotion 18 0 ointment 18 0	4 11½ 4 11½ 4 11½	2 6 2 6 2 6	—	I	Caphedrin Iodinate (745 Legat) elixir 100mils 4 4ea 250mils 8 6ea 500mils 14 0ea
I	Allpyral-G (1460 Dome) treatment set 117 0ea	—	156 0	I	gastritis tablets 12 9 Katnips powder 14 6 tablets 7 9	3 6 4 0 2 1½	1 9 2 0 1 1	—	D	Capsolin (938 PD) 1lb.
I	Alopecin (819 McY) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4B pomade 1oz 15 0ea	—	—	I	laxative tablets 9 9 Mange-Pak 21 0 Min-O-Vit B 22 0	2 8 5 9 —	1 4 2 9 2 9	—	D	Cardiazol ephedrine (708 Knoll)† ampoules 1-1 mil 5 56 0
I	tablets 30 15 0ea	4 1 1ea	24 2	I	36 0	—	4 6	—	I	Carmen (229 Carmen) electric hair rollers model "7" 98 7ea "11" 138 0ea carry case 7/11 22 6ea model "17" 203 8ea "18" 203 8ea carry case 17/18 24 11ea roller and clip 6 7ea clips packet 6 7ea foam cascade 11 0ea 2 11ea
I	Amplex (67 Ashe) foot fresh 48 0	12 11	6 10	I	Moulter 11 0 pet ointment 18 0 round worm tablets (dogs or cats) 9 0	3 0 4 11½ —	1 6 2 6 1 0	—	D	Ceranet (1127 Seton) (distributors 93 BJ) dressings 3½ x 3½
I	Ancofen (179 BDH) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4B tablets 50 22 9ea	—	34 1½	I	sedative tablets 14 6 shampoo liquid 5 0 sachet 5 0	4 0 — 1 4½	2 0 2 0 10	—	I	(10) 28 6 (30) 50 0
I	Andre Philippe (48 AP) after shave lotion 103 33 0	9 1	4 11	I	bottle 14 6 medicated 29 0	4 0 8 0	2 0 4 0	—	D	Cerumol (718 LAB) existing entry
I	bubble bath candlestick 7 33 0	9 1	4 11	I	Snowcoat (dogs or cats) 17 6 worm capsules (dogs) 14 6	4 10 4 0	2 6 2 0	—	—	strip 7½in x 4yd 92 0
I	Annovax (208 BW) VPO vaccine (vet.) 50mils 17 7½ea	—	23 6	I	tablets (dogs) 16 0 (cats) 14 6 worming oil 14 6	4 5 4 0 4 0	2 3 2 0 2 0	—	—	—
I	250mils 82 6ea	—	110 0	I	23 6	6 5½	3 3	—	—	—
D	Antabuse (1582 Albion) existing entry	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	Antabuse (1582 Albion) $\frac{1}{2}$ 4sA tablets 0.5gms 25 44 0	—	5 6	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	50 76 0	—	9 6	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	500 58 0ea	—	87 0	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	Antas (1582 Albion) existing entry	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	Antas (1582 Albion)† tablets 50 20 0	5 6	2 11	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	100 36 0	10 0	5 4	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	250 80 0	—	10 0	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	1000 264 0	—	33 0	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	Antepar (208 BW) elixir 125mils 62 0	—	7 0	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	500mils 192 0	—	24 9	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	4oz & 20oz	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	Antussin (1239 Tobal) † double strength 2oz 40 6	—	4 6	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	4oz 67 6	—	7 6	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	children's 2oz 36 0	—	4 0	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	chewable capsules 24 36 0	—	4 0	D	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	20 30 0	—	3 4	D	—	—	—	—	—	—

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

January 14, 1967

I	Cerumol (718 LAB) † eardrops approx. 11 mils 31 6 dp 2oz 67 6	—	3 6 7 6	D	Dalzofoam (1127 Seton) existing entry Dalzofoam (1127 Seton) (distributors 93 BJ) adhesive 18in x 9in x $\frac{1}{8}$ (4) 18 0ea 18in x 9in x $\frac{1}{16}$ (4) 24 0ea 18in x 9in x $\frac{1}{32}$ (4) 30 0ea non-adhesive 18in x 9in x $\frac{1}{8}$ (4) 13 6ea 18in x 9in x $\frac{1}{16}$ (4) 19 6ea 18in x 9in x $\frac{1}{32}$ (4) 25 6ea	—	—	D	Elnett (525 Golden) Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6 for greasy hair 1oz 71 0	10 4 19 6	5 10
D	Cholelith (938 PD) pills 500	—	—	I	Cidomycin (1087 Roussel) TS cream 15gm 8 6ea ointment 15gm 8 6ea	—	12 9 12 9	D	Embequin (971 P5MB) tablets 100 & 500	—	—
D	Cinemax (817 MPS) cine cameras Super-8 C301 — C401 — C801 —	—	999 6 1359 6 2399 6	I	Cinemax (817 MPS) cine cameras Super-8 C301 — C401 — C801 —	—	939 6	D	Entair (179 BDH) expectorant 500mls 10 0ea	2 9ea	17
D	Citanest (68 AH) existing entry Citanest (68 AH) plain ampoules 1% 10 mils 20 26 0ea 1.5% 25 mils 5 0ea vials 0.5% 20 mils 5 11 3ea 50 mils 5 2ea 1% 20 mils 5 12 0ea 50 mils 5 6ea with adrenaline 1-250,000 †s4B vials 0.5% 20 mils 5 11 3ea 50 mils 5 2ea with adrenaline 1-200,000 †s4B vials 1% 20 mils 5 12 0ea 50 mils 5 6ea 1.5% 20 mils 5 12 6ea 50 mils 5 6ea with adrenaline 1-300,000 †s4B Citanest '30' 1.8 mils 50 19 0ea topical 4% 25 mils 4 6ea	—	—	I	Daraprim (208 BV) elixir 60mls 20 0 2oz —	—	2 6	I	Ephynal (1074 Roche) tablets 3mgm 250 10mgm 25	—	—
D	Del Sol (153 Bibby) olive oil 5oz 21 9	—	—	D	Demavet (1176 Squibb) VPO 60cc 10 0ea 250cc 30 0ea	—	15 0 45 0	I	Equanil L.A. (1352 Wyeth) shaving stick 18 10 refill 11 4 shaving cream tube 20 11 jar 30 4	5 2 3 9 5 9 8 4	2 4
I	Dentabs (509 Gibbs) teeth cleaning tablets pocket 9 2 family 23 11 economy 33 2	—	—	D	Dento (219 Calvert) Dento (331 C of C) Dextrosol (200 B&P) powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 48 0 1lb 43 2	—	1 3 2 3	D	Erasmic (509 Gibbs) shaving stick 18 10 refill 11 4 shaving cream tube 20 11 jar 30 4	5 2 3 9 5 9 8 4	2 4
D	Di-Adreson (917 Organon) tablets 5mgm 30	—	—	I	Di-Adreson-F (917 Organon) tablets 5mgm 30	—	—	D	Ergoapiol (261 Christy) †s4B Esoban (1166 Souton) with ichthylol 4oz and 8oz	—	—
D	Diandrone (917 Organon) tablets 10mgm 25	—	—	D	E.S.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.) ointment 4oz	—	—	D	Etophylate (1531 Delandale) (distributors 1077 Ronra)	—	—
D	Dilauid (708 Knoll) 51 DDI ampoules 1-1 mil 0.002gm 4 2 9ea 40 23 4ea	—	—	I	Etophylate P.P. (1531 Delandale) (distributors 1077 Ronra)	—	—	D	Eucryl (430 Eucryl) denture powder	—	—
D	Diilosyn (179 BDH) †s4B syrup 115mls 58 0	—	—	D	Eutonyl (2 Abbott) †s4B Filmtabs 25mgm	—	—	I	Eutonyl-Ten (2 Abbott) †s4B Filmtabs 10mgm	—	—
D	tablets 1 litre 31 11/2ea	—	—	I	100 52 0ea 500 251 0ea 1000 487 0ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	79
D	tablets 25 60 0	—	—	I	Eve Reve (Rigaud) (47 Anestan) perfume standard	—	—	D	1000 487 0ea	—	730
D	250 40 0ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	Eve Reve (Rigaud) (47 Anestan) perfume standard	—	359
D	Dimenformon (917 Organon) ampoules 5mgm 3 & 12 10mgm 3 & 12	—	—	D	Eve Reve (Rigaud) (47 Anestan) perfume standard	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Diiovol (1441 Wallace) tablets 50 7 9ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Diremone (378 Distal) tablets 25mgm 25 50mgm 25	—	—	D	Eve Reve (Rigaud) (47 Anestan) perfume standard	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	DOCA (917 Organon) ampoules 5mgm 3 & 25 vial 5mgm 5 mils	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	ampoules 10mgm 3 & 25 vial 10mgm 10mils	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Dolalgin (971 P5MB) †s4A tablets 50 60 0 500 40 0ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	7 6 60 0	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Dorant (718 LAB) existing entry Dorant (718 LAB) mouthwash 2oz 24 0 trial size 10 0 hair tonic 4oz 52 6	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Dorothy Gray (385 DG) beauty foam 61 0	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Drazine (1154 S&N) tablets —	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Dumb-Bell (1127 Seton) sutures 72 4 2ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Duovita (745 Legat) 500mls 7 6ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Duromorph (718 LAB) existing entry Duromorph (718 LAB) DD disposable syringe 1.0 mil 1 21 0	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	vials 6 81 0	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Dylon (816 Mayborn) blue 2 0 dry bleach large 15 4 nylon white large 23 4	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Easy (509 Gibbs) shaving stick 16 9 refill 10 7	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Economy (1515 CD) TS tablets/capsules 100 58 6ea 500 287 6ea 1000 565 0ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Ectoparasite (1263 Upjohn) aerosol (vet.) 5oz 5 8ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Eczema Cerate (745 Legat) 500gm 8 0ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Edosol (1249 Trufood) 14oz 88 0 3lb 276 0	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	9 3 28 9	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Elix. Cardiac tonic (745 Legat) 500mls 18 0ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Elix. Glycerosedaphosph (745 Legat) † 500mls 10 0ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Elix. phenobarbital (745 Legat) †s4A 500mls 15 6ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Elix. tonic infants (745 Legat) 500mls 4 11ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden) bride's box —	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	eyelashes extra thick 399.00 —	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	silverings 10 6	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Embequin (971 P5MB) tablets 100 & 500	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Entair (179 BDH) expectorant 500mls 10 0ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Ephynal (1074 Roche) tablets 3mgm 250 10mgm 25	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Equanil L.A. (1352 Wyeth) shaving stick 18 10 refill 11 4 shaving cream tube 20 11 jar 30 4	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Superfoam aerosol 34 1	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Ergoapiol (261 Christy) †s4B Esoban (1166 Souton) with ichthylol 4oz and 8oz	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	E.S.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.) ointment 4oz	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Etophylate (1531 Delandale) (distributors 1077 Ronra)	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Etophylate P.P. (1531 Delandale) (distributors 1077 Ronra)	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Eucryl (430 Eucryl) denture powder	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Eutonyl (2 Abbott) †s4B Filmtabs 25mgm	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 52 0ea 500 251 0ea 1000 487 0ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	Eutonyl-Ten (2 Abbott) †s4B Filmtabs 10mgm	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	359
D	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	—	—	I	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 10						

Gay-Jee (927 OL) pine disinfectant 16oz 18 0 16oz 110 0	—	2 1	Colorslide 20exp. 36exp. Colorslide Super 8exp. 8 4ea 20exp. 13 5ea 36exp. 20 1ea Rapid Colorcine '25' holiday pack Ilfochrome 8mm '100' 55 4½ea	12 1½ea 18 8ea 1 2 ea 11ea 1 6ea 2 3ea 11 9ea 16 5ea 49 4ea 5 6ea 6 2ea	1 1ea 1 2 1 1ea 1 1ea 1 2 1 1ea 1 1ea 1 1ea 1 1ea 1 1ea 1 1ea 1 1ea	17 6 27 0 12 0 19 11 29 0 17 0 23 9 71 3 80 0	capsules 300mgm 16 22 10ea 100 136 6ea 500 659 0ea	— — — — — — — — — — — —	34 3 204 9 988 6
Genticin (187 BS) T5 injection vial 2 mils 6 141 0ea 25 576 6ea	—	—	D Ilidar (1074 Roche) Imprevu (301 Coty) perfume cream sachet 264-09 120 6	1 2	1 2	17 9	Leichner (749 Leichner) professional make-up kit 52 0ea	52 0ea	34 3 204 9 988 6
Gerber (200 B&P) junior foods lamb dinner, beef dinner, veal dinner 4½oz 22 10 (2doz)	—	—	D Inter-Dens (1457 PP Ltd.) mirror pack JETset (1391 Swiffax) electrically heated hair roller kit Jordan (1372 CCL) Jordan (173 Britanol) toothbrushes adult junior	1 2	1 2	151 3	Leucodin (819 McY) ointment 1oz 14 9ea	14 3½ea	34 3 204 9 988 6
Germaine Monteil (1486 GM) Color Controllers —	—	—	D Junivate (147 Boots) syrup 4oz 22 0 8oz 40 0	15 2	15 2	83 8	D Levenor (1530 Fisons) Lidothesin (1341 Willows) existing entry Lidothesin (1341 Willows) plain or with adrenaline 1-100,000 or 1-200,000 injection vial 0.5%, 1% & 2% 20mils 6 6 9ea 50mils 6 11 9ea 250mils 12 4ea	1 2	34 3 204 9 988 6
Gibbs (509 Gibbs) dentifrice fluoride tooth- paste 10 7 26 6 35 11	2 11	1 5	D Keatings (430 Eucryl) large Kent (693 Kent) toothbrushes "De Luxe" 63 4 "Classic" 44 0 "Wessler" 60 0 ex. hard 63 4 "Park Lane" ex. hard "Contour" 31 4 "Pedigree" ex. hard "Harley Street" 31 4 "Olympic" nylon 26 0 "KB42" badger 22 0 denture brush 52 0	1 2	1 2	38 2ea	252 0	1 2	34 3 204 9 988 6
Gillette (514 Gillette) razor Techmatic replaceable cartridge —	42 0	—	D Kinidin Durules (68 AH) tablets 30 26 6ea 100 80 7ea	8 11	8 11	1 11	D Limmits (1552 UL) plain chocolate meal 20 3	3 4½	34 3 204 9 988 6
Glinteel (1335 Wigglesworth) existing entry Glinteel (1335 Wigglesworth) lotion 10 9 pastilles 16 0 toilet lanolin tube 10 0	2 11½	2 0	D Keatings (430 Eucryl) large Kent (693 Kent) toothbrushes "De Luxe" 63 4 "Classic" 44 0 "Wessler" 60 0 ex. hard 63 4 "Park Lane" ex. hard "Contour" 31 4 "Pedigree" ex. hard "Harley Street" 31 4 "Olympic" nylon 26 0 "KB42" badger 22 0 denture brush 52 0	1 2	1 2	5 6	D Lipostabil (894 Nicholas) capsules 60 136 0	37 5	34 3 204 9 988 6
Glycologne (1335 Wigglesworth) hand jelly 11 3 Glyped (649 ICI) cream —	3 1	2 3	D Kinidin Durules (68 AH) tablets 30 26 6ea 100 80 7ea	1 2	1 2	3 11	I Locabiotol (1123 SLL) (distributors 1556 Farillon) nasal spray nebuliser 15mils 7 0ea	10 6	34 3 204 9 988 6
Goddess (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order hairspray standard 37 6 large 47 8 shampoo sachet 17 9 bottle 13 2 21 6	10 3 13 0 10 10 3 7 5 10	2 11½	D Kleenex (702 KC) kitchen towels twin roll 44 4 (1½doz.)	2 0	2 0	4 0	I Locasitol (1249 Irufood) 14oz 100 0 3lb 314 0	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Goulds (1335 Wigglesworth) baby powder 11 3	3 1	2 0	D Kodak (711 Kodak) Brownie 127 camera outfit Instamatic 39 1lea	2 0	2 0	7 11	D Locorten-Vioform (262 CIBA) TS ear drops 7-5mils 116 0	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Goya (532 Goya) CedarWood shampoo 41 10	11 2½	2 6	D Kinidin Durules (68 AH) tablets 30 26 6ea 100 80 7ea	2 6	2 6	3 11	D Lucofen (1310 WW) tablets 25mgm Lustre Dent (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order standard 33 2 9 0 large 24 0 6 7	2 3½	34 3 204 9 988 6
Grossmith's (544 Grossmith) talcum 807 26 6	7 3½	4 1	D Kleenex (702 KC) kitchen towels twin roll 44 4 (1½doz.)	2 3	2 3	120 11	I Locositol (1249 Irufood) 14oz 100 0 3lb 314 0	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hair-Do (556 HDC) continental bubble bath 20 0	5 6	2 11	D Kodak (711 Kodak) Brownie 127 camera outfit Instamatic 39 1lea	2 0	2 0	7 11	D Lynoral (917 Organon) tablets 0.01mgm 25 0.02mgm 25 0.05mgm 25 0.1mgm 25 1.0mgm 25	33 0	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hair-Do (556 HDC) cleansing milk 20 0	5 6	2 11	D Kodak (711 Kodak) Brownie 127 camera outfit Instamatic 39 1lea	2 0	2 0	7 11	D Mavala (664 J5 & C) cuticle cream 120 0 scientific hardener 33 8 discovery pack 9 3	5 0	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hair-Do (556 HDC) hand cream 20 0	5 6	2 11	D Kodak (711 Kodak) Brownie 127 camera outfit Instamatic 39 1lea	2 0	2 0	7 11	D Medihaler-bron (1061 Riker)† 200 dose 10 0ea	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hair-Do (556 HDC) shampoo 340cc 20 0	5 6	2 11	D Labiton (718 LAB) approx. 8oz 51 0 approx. 26oz 150 0	2 0	2 0	6 11	I Mellow Blossoms (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order toilet soap (4) 42 8 (1 gross) 11 7 (1 gross) 11 11½	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hair-Do (556 HDC) medicated sachet 3 4	11 6	2 6	D Labiton (718 LAB) approx. 8oz 51 0 approx. 26oz 150 0	2 0	2 0	20 3	I Melody (412 Elida) hair colourant 45 1	12 5	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hair-Do (556 HDC) 340cc 20 0	5 6	2 11	D Labiton (718 LAB) old models movie film Ektachrome II	2 0	2 0	—	D Menforn (917 Organon) tablets 0.1mgm 25, 100 & 500 0.3mgm 25 1.0mgm 25 5.0mgm 25	33 0	34 3 204 9 988 6
Haliverol (938 PD) 50 mils	—	—	D Labiton (718 LAB) old models movie film Ektachrome II	2 0	2 0	—	D Mennen (525 Golden) Cologne 59 0	16 3	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hard as Nails (43 Amropa) 30 0	8 6	4 9	D Labiton (718 LAB) old models movie film Ektachrome II	2 0	2 0	—	D Mentasol (509 Gibbs) toothpaste standard 17 9 large 25 2	4 10½	34 3 204 9 988 6
Harmony (412 Elida) hair colour tube 22 6	6 2½	3 4	D Lanvin (730 Lanvin) coffret (3 botts) (4 botts)	2 0	2 0	15 9	D Merveilleuse (Rigaud) (47 Anestan) perfumed Cologne standard 138 0	33 0	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hartnell (1376 Hartnell) (distributors 544 Grossmith) eye shadow 37 6	10 3½	5 9	D Lanvin (730 Lanvin) coffret (3 botts) (4 botts)	2 0	2 0	15 9	D Mervilleuse (Rigaud) (47 Anestan) perfumed Cologne standard 138 0	33 0	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hartnell (1376 Hartnell) lipstick refill 34 0	8 6	5 2	D Laroxyl (1074 Roche) ampoules	2 0	2 0	—	D Mestinon (1074 Roche) ampoules 50	53 9	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hartnell (1376 Hartnell) rouge cream 23 6	6 5½	3 7	D Layla (1372 CCL) ampoules	2 0	2 0	—	D Methyltestosterone (917 Organon) Sublings 5mgm 25	88 0	34 3 204 9 988 6
Havapen (1352 Wyeth) T5 tablets 100 41 8ea	—	55 7	D Layla (1000 PPL) ampoules	2 0	2 0	—	D Milontin (938 PD) Kapsseals 0.25gm 500	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hemosol (107 BH & L) liquid 6oz 68 0	—	8 6	D Layla (1000 PPL) ampoules	2 0	2 0	—	D Minafen (1249 Trufood) 16oz 301 0 3lb 885 0	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hemosol (107 BH & L) syringe 20 0	—	2 6	D Layla (1000 PPL) ampoules	2 0	2 0	—	D Minivite (727 Lane) capsules 64 96 0	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hepatex-T (394 DF) Heptonal (1531 Delandale) (distributors 1077 Ronal)	—	—	D Layla (1000 PPL) ampoules	2 0	2 0	—	D Minol (667 JCL) camera 16MG	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hexaphen (295 CM & R) (vet.) 1qt. 16 10 0ea	—	22 6	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	D Miranda (817 MP5) camera "FVT"	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Histadyl E. C. (413 Lilly) 157 DDI syrup 80oz 36 0ea	9 1lea	63 11	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	D Sensorsex case	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Honeyfruit (175 BCP) health food 7oz 45 0	—	4 9	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	D Mogadon (1074 Roche) syrup	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hormosed (745 Legat) Hormosed (745 Legat) 157 DDI 500mils 7 0ea	—	8 9	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	D Monica Smart (856 M5C) existing entry	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hudson (1343 DW) flash cube re-usable —	—	—	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hycal (103 BF) 61 9½ (2 doz)	10 2½	—	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hydro-Adreson (917 Organon) cream 0.5% 5gm & 50gm 1.0% 5gm & 50gm 2.5% 50gm lotion 0.5% 20mils 1.0% 20mils	—	—	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Hydrocortisone (917 Organon) ointment 0.5% 5gm & 50gm 1.0% 5gm & 50gm 2.5% 50gm & 50gm	—	—	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Icilma (509 Gibbs) vanishing cream 8 6	2 4	1 2	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Ilford (645 Ilford) colour films	15 10	4 4½	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Colorprint 20exp. Rapid	10 0ea 9 4ea	1 1ea 1 1ea	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6
Ledermycin (746 Lederle) T5	13 6	—	D Lectro-caps (1429 TL) lithium carbonate 300mgm 1000 45 7ea	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	34 3 204 9 988 6

Monica Smart (856 MSC)	deodorant (roll ball) 28 4	7 8	4 6	<i>i</i>	Ozzo (927 OL)	air fresh aerosol			Polybactrin (218 Calmec) T5	cream 15gm 7 6ea	—	—
eyebrow pencil	9 5	2 7	1 6		8oz	28 0	—	3 6	H.C. cream	15gm 11 6ea	—	—
face powder	15 8	4 4	2 6		12oz	44 0	—	5 6	Polysil (1263 Upjohn)	12x1oz 34 0ea	—	51
lipstick	31 5	8 7	5 0		4oz	54 0	—	6 0	Ponstan (938 PD)	Kapsels 125mgm 25 & 250	—	—
skintone foundation	70 8	19 4	10 0		6oz	—	—	<i>i</i>	Potaba (521 Glenwood)	capsules 240 48 9ea	—	65 0
talcum	33 0	9 0	5 6		Palmolive (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order				Envules 40 54 0ea	1000 184 2ea	—	245 0
Mornay (862 Morny)	beauty bath foam	—	—	<i>i</i> 13 6	after shave lotion	17 7	4 10	4 10	tablets 120 21 4ea	120 21 4ea	—	72 0
Mortha (1305 WB) \dagger s1DD	ampoules No. 1	100 84 0ea	—	126 0	pre-electric shave	17 7	4 10	4 10	tablets 1000 148 2ea	1000 148 2ea	—	197 0
Muguet des Bois (301 Coty)	perfume cream sachet	264-60 106 9	28 8	15 9	rapid shave	21 11	6 0	6 0	Pregnyl (917 Organon)	ampoules 100iu 3	—	—
Mum (172 BMCL)	aerosol spray 3oz	47 3	12 4	6 5	shampoo	24 4	6 8	3 10	Prenomiser (1530 Fisons)	20mls 12 3ea	—	18 4
Mydrilate (1555 WB)	solution 0.5%	12x5mils	44 0ea	—	shave cream lather or brushless tube	21 8	5 11	3 0	Pretexte (730 Lanvin)	perfume $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	—	46 0
1% 12x5mils	48 0ea	—	72 0	15 9	($\frac{1}{2}$ doz)	4 4	4 4	handbag spray	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	—	63 0	
My Sin (730 Lanvin)	perfume $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	—	—	jar	17 7	4 10	4 10	refill	—	—	55 0	
handbag spray	—	—	—	shaving stick refill	11 2	3 1	1 6	toilet water	2oz	—	39 6	
refill	—	—	—	soap green regular	47 4	12 11	1 11	<i>i</i> Pretty Poodle (927 OL)	dog shampoo 4oz 24 0	6 7	3 6	
toilet water 2oz	—	—	32 0	(6 doz)	(6 doz)	(4 doz)	(4 doz)	Procelium (1530 Fisons)	ointment	—	—	
Neo-Hepatex (394 DF)	ampoules 25mgm 3	—	—	bath	50 10	13 10	1 7	Progesterin (917 Organon)	ampoules 10mgm 3, 12 & 25	—	—	
Neo-Hombreal (917 Organon)	50mgm 3	—	—	family	31 7	8 7	1 11	25mgm 3, 12 & 25	25mgm 25	—	—	
100mgm 3	—	—	—	gold	56 6	15 5	1 2	Progestoral (917 Organon)	tablets 5mgm 25	—	—	
Neosporin (208 BW) TS	eye drops 5mils 60 0	—	7 6	bath	59 3	16 1	1 10	10mgm 25	25mgm 25	—	—	
Noludar (1074 Roche)	tablets 50mgm 30 & 500	—	—	Pandora (1590 Setatome)	(distributors 845 GM)	—	—	Prosol (1249 Trifood)	16oz 81 0	—	8 6	
Novotriad (971 PSMB) \dagger s4B	suspension 125mils 60 0	—	7 6	(distributors 845 GM)	—	—	3lb 230 8	3lb 230 8	—	24 0		
1 litre	35 10ea	—	53 9	Panolog (1176 Squibb) TSVPO	ointment (vet.) 5cc 6 6ea	—	9 9	Protovite (1074 Roche)	ampoules	—	—	
tablets 0.5gm 50 66 0	—	—	8 3	Paracodin (708 Knoll) \dagger s1DD	tablets 20 39 0	—	4 4	Prurrex (1530 Fisons)	100mgm/2mils 50	—	—	
500 41 8ea	—	—	62 6	Paradol (430 Eucryl)	spray 13 6	—	1 6	Purr (295 CM & R)	500mgs/5mils 3	32 0	10	
Nu-soft (810 Maw)	cotton wool puffs 36 0	—	1 6	Pardale (346 Dales) \dagger s1DD	paediatric elixir	—	—	Quadrillin (518 Glaxo)	2 litres	—	—	
(3 doz)	—	—	—	50mils 4 0ea	250mils 12 0ea	—	—	Quixalud (1176 Squibb)	dispersable powder	—	—	
Nutriline (509 Gibbs)	19 1	5 3	2 8	264-80 106 9	—	—	—	(vet.) 240g 25 0ea	240g 25 0ea	—	37 6	
31 4	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4	—	Paris (301 Coty)	perfume cream sachet	—	—	1.2 kilo 108 4ea	1.2 kilo 108 4ea	—	162 6	
Odol (314 Cranbux) existing entry	—	—	—	264-80 106 9	—	—	—	115mils 38 0	115mils 38 0	—	4 9	
Odol (314 Cranbux)	(distributors 528 GM)	—	—	Parke-Davis (93d PD)	adrenaline in oil 6	—	—	500mils 138 0	500mils 138 0	—	17 3	
mouthwash 45cc 27 9	85cc 48 6	13 4	6 8	cascara evacuant 80 oz	glutamic acid tablets 0.5gm	—	—	2 litres 39 0ea	2 litres 39 0ea	—	58 6	
toothpaste 61gm 18 2	107gm 32 8	8 11	4 6	glycerine suppositories adults	rutin tablets with vit. C 25	—	—	Redoxon (1074 Roche)	ampoules	—	—	
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)	body talcum lime	3540 78 6	21 7	Pearls (509 Gibbs)	tuberculin tablets P.P.D.	—	—	100mgm/2mils 50	100mgm/2mils 50	—	—	
deodorant aerosol lime	3576 84 0	22 6	<i>i</i> 12 8	50mils 4 0ea	typhoid-paratyphoid A & B 1.5 mils	—	—	500mgs/5mils 3	500mgs/5mils 3	—	—	
Olympus (1343 DW) existing entry	cameras	—	—	baby powder 16 11	4 8	2 4	—	Reguia (9d0 Photopia)	flash unit AG	—	39 6	
35 LE 0097	—	—	—	transparent soap 9 2	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	—	Remiderm (1176 Squibb)	cream (vet.)	—	—	
35 LC 0115	—	—	—	13 4	3 8	1 7	—	TSVPO 5gm 42 0	TSVPO 5gm 42 0	—	5 3	
case 0106	—	—	—	Penidural (1352 Wyeth) TS	oral suspension 250 mils hospitals only	—	—	Rimifon (1074 Roche)	ampoules	—	—	
Pen F. f2-8 0093	—	—	—	D Penspelt (378 Dista)	—	—	50	Rinural (1310 WW) \dagger DDI	ampoules 50	—	950 0	
f1-8 0005	—	—	—	D Penspelt Sulph (378 Dista)	fort ampoules 1 mil 3	—	—	linctus 125mils 56 0	linctus 125mils 56 0	15 0	8 3	
f1-4 0083	—	—	—	Pernaeimon (917 Organon)	—	—	20oz 38 4ea	Robitussin A-C (1071 Robins) \dagger s7DDI	ampoules 50	—	57 6	
Pen FT. f1-8 0031	—	—	—	Pernomol (718 LAB)	chilblain paint	19 0	5 6	—	Romilar (1074 Roche)	tablets 20	—	—
f1-4 0032	—	—	—	Personna (438 ER)	wall-clip shaving set 84 6	23 4	12 6	Ronicol (1074 Roche)	ampoules 50	—	—	
f1-2 0033	—	—	—	shaving brush	No. 40 45 4	12 6	6 0	Rosedale (261 Christy)	ampoules 50	—	—	
soft case 0080	—	—	—	No. 42 63 0	17 4	8 6	<i>i</i> Rosedale (451 F & J)	ampoules 50	—	—		
hard case 0114	—	—	—	Pethidine (1074 Roche)	powder 1gm	52 0	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roxy (928 Pad)	ampoules 50	—	—	
Quickmatic	f3-5 0098	—	—	—	—	28 6	3 2	<i>i</i> Roxy (555 Haffenden)	bathing caps 52 0	52 0	6 11	
f2-8 0091	—	—	—	Petronet (1127 Seton)	—	—	35 6	rubber gloves 35 6	35 6	3 11		
EEM 0017	—	—	—	(distributors 93 BJ)	dressing strip	—	—	super 35 6	super 35 6	4 11	—	
pouch case 0111	—	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in \times 8yd	72 0	—	—	Rozalex (1088 Rozalex)	No. 1 unperfumed	—	—	
Omnopon (1074 Roche)	tablets hypod. 25 & 250	—	—	—	—	—	—	tin 23 3	tin 23 3	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3	
oral 20	—	—	—	Reguia (9d0 Photopia)	concentrate (vet.)	—	—	lanolin skin cream 23 3	lanolin skin cream 23 3	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3	
Tubunic syringe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1pt 21 8ea	1pt 21 8ea	32 6	—	
Optone (690 Keldon)	eye drops large 37 5	10 1	5 0	Ruelene (1263 Upjohn)	concentrate (vet.)	—	—	Igall 153 4ea	Igall 153 4ea	230 0	—	
Oradexon	(917 Organon)	tablets 0.5mgm 30	—	Rumeur (730 Lanvin)	perfume	—	—	—	perfume $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	perfume $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	46 0	—
0.75mgm 30	—	—	—	D Placentubex (1372 CCL)	—	—	—	—	—	63 0	—	
Ortho-Novin (922 Ortho) \dagger s4B	calender pack 21 70 0	—	8 9	Placentubex (580 DH & Co.)	—	—	—	handbag spray	handbag spray	—	55 0	
20	—	—	—	Plantoids (430 Eucryl)	chrysanthemum, rose, sweet pea, dahlia, indoor	—	—	refill	refill	—	39 6	
Otrivine-Antistin (262 CIBA)	eye drops 10mls 60 0	—	7 6	Plus (1565 P. Plus)	flashgun sunblitz 1000	—	—	toilet water 2oz	toilet water 2oz	—	32 0	
Ovestin (917 Organon)	injection 1mgm 2	—	—	<i>i</i> Polly (1480 IZal)	roll and holder	35 9	4 5	—	—	—	—	
Oxymycin (1515 CD) TS	tablets/capsules 100 29 0ea	—	—	poly and holder	4 5	4 6	D	—	—	—	—	
1000 285 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	
Ozoline (927 OL)	DDT spray 32oz 46 0	—	5 6	Polyantibiotic (1263 Upjohn) TS	aerosol (vet.)	110gm 30 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	
aerosol 12oz 46 0	—	21 0	—	—	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	
aerosol 6oz	—	5 6	—	<i>i</i> Poly (1480 IZal)	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	
sprayers	—	—	—	roll and holder	35 9	4 5	D	—	—	—	—	
Ozolo (927 OL)	healthy pine 160oz 125 0	—	12 0	—	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	
6oz	—	—	—	Polyantibiotic (1263 Upjohn) TS	aerosol (vet.)	110gm 30 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	
Ozonol (927 OL) existing entry	air purifiers 57 0	3 0	7 0	—	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	
air purifiers 30 0	—	3 6	—	<i>i</i> Poly (1480 IZal)	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	
channel hygiene	block 9 0	—	1 0	roll and holder	35 9	4 5	D	—	—	—	—	
block 9 0	—	2 5	6 11	—	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	
pine air 56 0	—	4 0	—	Polyantibiotic (1263 Upjohn) TS	aerosol (vet.)	110gm 30 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	
refill 34 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	D	—	—	—	—	

thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	17 9ea	—	24 10	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	gross	—	gross	$\frac{1}{8}$ in	33 3	—	3 11
med $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	34 0ea	—	47 7	large oval	gross	—	gross	$\frac{1}{8}$ in	40 6	—	4 9
lyd	34 0ea	—	33 7	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $1\frac{1}{8}$ in	27 10	—	39 0	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in	54 6	—	8 0
lyd	24 0ea	—	65 6	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in	gross	—	gross	2in	68 9	—	10 1
thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	46 9ea	—	41 5	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36 0	—	50 5	3in	88 9	—	11 1
lyd	29 7ea	—	80 10	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	gross	—	gross	4in	97 0	—	11 1
lyd	57 9ea	—	—	large round	—	—	—	125 6	—	—	14 8
felts, small pieces soft or semi-compressed	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter	39 9	—	53 8	—	—	—	—
thin small 4in x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in	13 9	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	gross	—	gross	—	—	—	—
med 4in x 4in	13 9	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	49 7	—	69 5	—	—	—	—
thick 3in x 3in	13 9	—	—	fleecy weblight material	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
thin large 6in x 6in	27 6	—	—	16in wide	lyd 16 4ea	—	22 11	—	—	—	—
med 6in x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in	27 6	—	—	Foam-O-Felt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
thick 4in x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in	27 6	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in	26 9yd	—	37 6	—	—	—	—
med unspread 4in x 3in	—	—	—	med $\frac{1}{16}$ in	32 0yd	—	44 10	—	—	—	—
12 0	—	—	—	Polyfoam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
felt pads, soft, semi-compressed or compressed	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in	19 9yd	—	27 8	—	—	—	—
O.5. oval	—	—	—	med $\frac{1}{16}$ in	26 3yd	—	36 9	—	—	—	—
thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	40 10	—	—	sponge rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	50 8	—	—	spread, flexible cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gross	—	—	—	18in wide	lyd 7 0ea	—	9 10	—	—	—	—
long oval	—	—	—	straps, 18in long	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2in	44 8	—	—	lin wide	30 6	—	42 9	—	—	—	—
thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	57 4	—	—	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gross	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in wide	37 6	—	52 6	—	—	—	—
extra large oval	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in wide	43 0	—	60 3	—	—	—	—
thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $1\frac{1}{8}$ in	35 0	—	—	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	44 8	—	—	stockinettes 12in wide	lyd 13 0ea	—	18 3	—	—	—	—
gross	—	—	—	zinc oxide plaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
heart shape	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ in	5yd 14 3	—	1 8	—	—	—	—
thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $1\frac{1}{8}$ in	27 10	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ in N.H.S.	17 6	—	2 0	—	—	—	—
thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	35 0	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ in	23 6	—	2 9	—	—	—	—
gross	—	—	—	lin N.H.S.	26 3	—	3 0	—	—	—	—
extra large oval	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ in	35 9	—	4 2	—	—	—	—
thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $1\frac{1}{8}$ in	29 0	—	—	2in N.H.S.	43 9	—	5 2	—	—	—	—
thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ in N.H.S.	49 0	—	5 9	—	—	—	—
gross	—	—	—	4in	59 0	—	6 11	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	10yd	72 0	—	8 4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ in	23 6	—	2 9	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	26 3	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

108 Bell=Bell & Sons, Ltd., Link Road, Huyton, Liverpool, Huyton 6206.
265 Clairrol=Clairrol, Ltd., Stamford House, Stamford Road, Langley, Bucks. Slough 43261.
412 Elida=Elida, Ltd., P.O. Box 120, Portman Square, London, W.I. Hunter 1200.
461 Fibreyne, Ltd., 5kylon House, Gosford Road, Beccles, Suffolk. Beccles 2442.
509 Gibbs=Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., P.O. Box 120, Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.I. Hunter 1200.
582 Haywood=J. H. Haywood, Ltd., Abbeyfield Road, Lenton Lane, Nottingham. Nottingham 82581.
817 MPS=Mayfair Photographic Suppliers, Ltd., Hempsalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs. Newcastle 65131.
839 Mesco=Mesco Laboratories, Ltd., 10 Holywell Lane, London, E.C.2. Shoreditch 2185.
1105 Sarakan=Sarakhan Products, Ltd., 88 Harley House, Regents Park, London, N.W.1.
1117 Scrivens=Scrivens, Ltd., Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham, Midland 7975.
1412 Jackel=Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth 2696.
1491 Cuticura=Cuticura Laboratories, Ltd., Clivemore Road, Cordwells Trading Estate, Maidenhead, Berkshire, Maidenhead 30952.
1531 Delandale=Delandale Laboratories, Ltd., Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6.
1564 JR&S=James Robertson & Sons, Ltd., Bromley Road, London, S.E.6. Hither Green 1131.
1570 8N=Baby Needs, division of Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth 2596.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

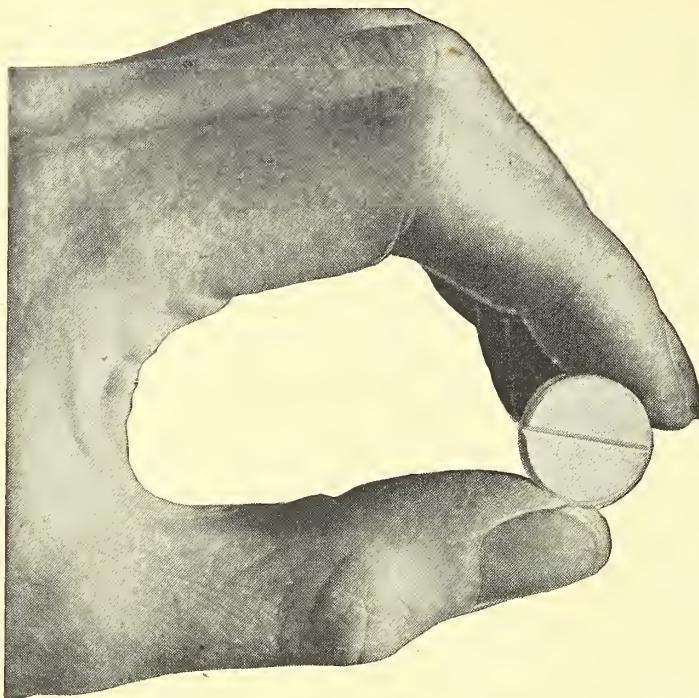
Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

D 3-Hands (1227 THP) existing entry	R Bactylan (1087 Roussel)	R Jeypine (671 Jeyses)
3-Hands (1227 THP)	granules 350gm 18 3ea	disinfectant 4oz
disinfectant	—	● Minard's (104 BP)
medium 15 3	—	massage
giant 21 0	—	● Nu-seals (413 Lilly)
Airwick (23 Airwick)	—	D P.A.S. 0.5gm 1000
Lilac Time	3 3	D Pectocel (413 Lilly)
"all-day" Springtime	—	Plus (1565 P. Plus)
bottle	—	● meter Cd5
refill	—	Rondo (817 MPS)
Floral Mist	—	projector
Alberto-Culver (1437 ACC) existing entry	Clearway (256 CPL)	● V58 Super 8
Alberto-Culver (1437 ACC)	men's hairdressing	R Sanilat (671 Jeyses)
Dermafresh hand lotion	jar 41 8	medium 1S 0
85cc 27 0	11 6	giant 24 8
Get Set gel 165gm 34 3	3 6	Scram (1116 5P)
hair spray 140gm 32 9	(2doz)	(distributors 1545 Vestric)
275gm 46 10	68 4	Silcot (786 Mac Donald)
New Dawn hair colour† 54cc 67 8	18 10	sanitary belts
VOS hairdressing (regular and blue)	68 4	popular 14 8
42gm 40 3	5 10	trimeline 16 8
hairspray 130gm 40 9	—	de-luxe 16 8
220gm 67 8	—	suedeline 21 0
jumbo size 100 0	—	—
(spray for grey)	176gm 67 8	Silsan (786 Mac Donald)
shampoo sachet 6 0	17 8	sanitary towels
57cc 20 2	9 11	soluble size 1 6 9 4
100cc 27 0	—	12 17 10
200cc 51 10	7 1	Simpkin's (1141 Simpkin)
—	4 0	chocolate centred barley sugar
—	13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	butterscotch 15 0
—	7 8	lime 15 0
Alexa (599 Henleys)	A = Price Advanced	orange 15 0
(distributors 1545 Vestric)	R = Price reduced	peppermint 15 0
plastic occlusive dressings	● = New entry	glucose winter candy 10 0
gloves large	D = Delete	barley sugar drops 25 0
25 OD/15 35 0	C = Correction	bitter lemon acid drops 25 0
100 OD/15 123 0	I = Insert	digestive mint drops 25 0
shaped foot OD/26 112 6	—	fruit drops 25 0
Arnalie (42 Arnalie)	Dimotane (1071 Robins)	tangerine, lemon & grapefruit drops 25 0
eau de Cologne with atomiser 3oz	expectorant† 16oz 24 6ea	glucose pastilles 25 0
perfume $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	DC. DD 16oz 29 4ea	blackcurrant & glycerine 16 4
6cc	8 1ea	blackcurrant fruit 2 10
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	52 1	pastille roll 7 10
1oz	—	fruit pastille roll 7 10
Island Man after shave 4oz	Ibcol (671 Jeyses)	—
—	disinfectant 4oz	—
—	toilet packet	—
—	Jeyes (671 Jeyses)	—
—	Baby Soft packet 7 11	—
—	double 15 0	—
—	D sulphur candle	—

glycerine, lemon & honey	16 4	2 8½	2 3		menthol & eucalyptol B.P.C.	15 0	—	2 3	D	emulsion 20oz
medicated confection				I	T.C.L.	16 4	4 6	2 6	D	shampoo 20oz
menthol & eucalyptus	10 8	2 11	1 6		uncrystallised				A	Tabac Original (961 EGP)
medicated pastilles				A	antiseptic throat	16 4	4 6	2 6		shaving bowl
antiseptic black-currant	16 4	4 6	2 6		uncrystallised Gee's linctus B.P.C.					125gm — — —
Bronco-pines	16 4	4 6	2 6	A	†DDI	13 8	—	1 8		shaving cream
cherry linctus	16 4	4 6	2 6		sugarless pastilles					lather 86gm — — —
Dilly Duckling	15 0	4 1½	2 3		assorted fruit	17 6	2 10½	2 3		shaving stick 75gm — — —
Gee's linctus B.P.C.					Bronco-pine catarrh	19 0	5 3	2 9		refill 75gm — — —
†DDI	13 8	—	1 8	I	blackcurrant	18 9	3 1	2 6		
glycerine of thymol	16 4	4 6	2 6	R	Soframycin (1087 Roussel) TS nebuliser 15mils	76 0	—	9 6		
linctus codeine B.P.C.†	21 0	5 9	3 0	R	Sterogyl-15 (1087 Roussel) oral	3 68 0	—	8 6	42	Amalie=Amalie Products, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincs. Spalding 4169.
mentholated bronchial with friars balsam	16 4	4 6	2 6	●	Sucron (67 Ashe)	12oz 39 0	—	3 11	1021	Quants=Quants, Torbay Pharmacy, Torwood Street, Torquay, Devon. Torquay 22458.
					Suleo (671 Jeyes)					

**AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS
TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS**

Butazone brand of phenylbutazone BP
 Chelsea Drug Chemical Company Limited 310 Old Brompton Road London SW5 



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Maintaining the Succession

THE analysis compiled by the Pharmaceutical Society (see p. 28), of students at schools of pharmacy must arouse concern in all who seek the continued advancement of pharmacy as a profession.

The analysis shows that, for the first time in many years, there has been a significant decrease (from 908 in 1965 to 799 in 1966) in the number of first-year students entering the schools. Places available for them have fallen in number from 951 to 921, but the number of places not taken up has risen from forty-three to 122. The fact that there were twenty-eight more students from overseas in 1966 makes even more apparent the considerable fall in number of home students wishing to take up pharmacy as a career.

Pharmacy is, of course, not alone among the sciences in having a falling intake, but that can give no cause for complacency—the reverse in fact, for it means that greater effort is needed to compete for the candidates available. Some may argue—as they have done before—that the solution to the problem is to lower the entrance standards ("You don't need a high scientific training to sell a bar of soap"). That, in our view, is a false conclusion. A scientific training is essential for the practice of pharmacy in the modern world, and any profession that lowers its standards creates a vacuum that must eventually call to be filled by another specialist profession.

There have been periods in pharmacy's twentieth-century history when high unemployment caused an articled apprenticeship to be regarded as a "job," and when to open a shop brought the promise of a modest livelihood when the alternative was to go on the dole. Those times have changed, and we hope permanently. A recent analysis of university entrants by the Universities Central Council on Admissions (see *C. & D.*, October 29, 1966, p. 413) showed that nearly 90 per cent. of new pharmacy students had made pharmacy their first career choice, despite the many other opportunities open to them. Here, then, lies the hope for the future. Pharmacists of the new generation are highly qualified people. They have chosen their profession and will seek scientific and professional outlets for their knowledge. The commercially-minded in search of a career will for the most part have opted for business management, with its prospects of higher financial rewards at an earlier stage.

However, the new generation may be spread too thinly on the ground unless pharmacy is made more attractive to those with the qualifications to explore its

possibilities as a career. "Image" is a much misused word, but it conveys the picture each student has of the professions open to him. The doctor still carries an air of extensive mystical knowledge and is respected. The chemist and biologist tend to be hidden away in secret laboratories investigating challenging problems. But the pharmacist is, in common regard, a suit-wearing "business manager." That may seem inevitable, perhaps, when no one seems prepared to pay a "professional" pharmacist for his advice, but the new generation will expect to earn its living from pharmacy as a profession.

Thus the way to attract more entrants probably lies beyond the educational pattern of the qualification. It lies in seeking to convince those who can use the pharmacist's services—the Government, the medical professions, the public, and some members of the pharmaceutical industry—that the pharmacist is greatly more than a technician on the sidelines who can be bypassed with impunity. He is a vital link in the information chain, whom it is always an advantage and often a necessity to consult. Today's pharmacist, qualifying under current requirements, has been ideally trained to fill that rôle, and it falls to those who have gone before to provide, maintain and safeguard for him the opportunity to fill it. Then there will be ample entrants.

To Make the Year-book Fully Useful . . .

THE risk taken in publishing any year-book—that, by the time it appears, events will have put some part of it out of date—is, at the modern pace of events, almost a certainty.

Since the *C. & D.* Diary and Year-book, 1967, went to press, the National Joint Industrial Council scales for pharmacists and assistants (p. 225) have been amended to include provisions governing the deductions that may be made during sickness (see *C. & D.*, December 24, 1966, p. 594); and the Republic of Ireland Medical Preparations (Control of Sale) Regulations, 1963 (p. 230) has been replaced by the 1966 regulations (see *C. & D.*, December 31, 1966, p. 630). Both should be amended in accordance with those published changes.

Corrections are also needed for two other reasons, namely that some information arrived too late for use, and that, being human, we allowed some mistakes to slip through without spotting them. Users of the Year-book would therefore be doing themselves a good turn by making the following corrections. In the list of Branches of Pharmaceutical Society the name of the chairman of the OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH (p. 244) should be altered to W. K. Rose and the name of the chairman of the PLYMOUTH BRANCH to L. W. J. Simpson. The secretary of the SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH should be altered to P. Hughes, 4 Forset Street, London, W.1 (01-723-2613). In the list of Associations and Secretaries (p. 245) the general secretary of the LONDON (SOUTH-EAST) CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION should be altered to P. Hughes, 4 Forset Street, London, W.1 (01-723-2613), and the address of the secretary of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS and its *London and Home Counties Branch* should be altered to Miss E. C. Lindsay-Rae, 66 Hampstead High Street, London, N.W.3. The officers of the ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (p. 251) are now as follows:—President, T. I. O'Rourke. Vice-president, J. Knox. Secretaries, W. E. Cooper and W. C. Magee. On the

Association's Executive Committee W. G. Bolon replaces H. Donaghey. In the list of EXECUTIVE COUNCILS and CLERKS the addresses under both Worcestershire (p. 252) and Worcester (p. 253) should be altered to 1 Castle Street, Worcester. In the list of Drug and Other Trade Associations the address of the TOILET PREPARATIONS FEDERATION (p. 255) should be altered to 22 Old Bond Street, London, W.1 (01-499-3377).

To the list of Group and Chief Pharmacists there should be added, under BIRMINGHAM (p. 258), *St. Chad's* Hagley Road, 18, Edgbaston (Edgbaston 4151. Ext. 26). Miss G. M. Bomber, M.P.S.

Under *Manchester Victoria Memorial Jewish* (p. 262) the name of the chief pharmacist should be altered to L. H. Swade, M.P.S.

In the diary section, Commonwealth Day should be transferred from May 24 to June 10.

In the Trade Directory section the following corrections should be carried out to bring the list up to date:—

- p. 43. Insert Furman, B.N. (Productions), Ltd., 152-4 Fonthill Road, London, N.4 (Archway 1105/6).
- p. 60. Insert Smith & Nephew-Southalls, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts (Welwyn Garden City 25151). Telegraphic Address: Emergency, Welwyn Garden City.
- p. 35. Amend telegraphic address of Bayer Products Co., The, to read Bayaprod, Surbiton (Telex).
- p. 37. Delete Bronnley, N., & Co., Ltd., and insert Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
- Delete Butterworth (Edinburgh), Ltd., and insert Butterworths (Edinburgh), Ltd.
- p. 40. Alter telephone no. of Cupal, Ltd., to Blackburn 50321.
- p. 54. Delete Pharmaceutical Supplies, Ltd., and insert Pharmaceutical Supplies Ltd.
- p. 57. Alter telephone no. of Reliance Trading Co. to Juniper 0701.
- p. 63. Alter address of Wheeler & Hinsking (a division of Baxter Laboratories, Ltd.) to Caxton Way, Thetford, Norfolk (Thetford 2081).

In the BUYERS' GUIDE Section the following changes should be made:

- p. 94. Under "D-Vac" Pollens, etc., delete Beecham Research Laboratories, insert Bencard.
- p. 102. Insert "Erythroped"—Abbott Laboratories, Ltd.
- p. 112. Under Hay Fever Remedies add Bayer Products Co., The ("Hayphrin").
- p. 149. Under 'Sombrero' sun-tan cream and 'Sombrero' sun-tan oil, delete Jane Seymour; insert Care Laboratories, Ltd.
- p. 159. Under Tryptophane add Alvitt, Ltd.

ECHOES OF THE PAST THE PALSY†

From "PRIMITIVE PHYSICK: or, an Easy and Natural METHOD of Curing Most DISEASES" by JOHN WESLEY. London, 1772.

BE Electrified daily for three Months, from the Places where the Nerves spring, which are brought to the Paralytic Part. — If the Parts beneath the Head are affected, the Fault is in the spinal Marrow. If half the Body, half the Marrow is touched.

A Palsy may be cured in Spring or Summer, but rarely in Winter. [This helps all Nervous Disorders].

Or, use the cold Bath, if you are under Fifty, rubbing and sweating after it:

Or, shred white Onions, and bake them gently in an earthen Pot, 'till they are soft. spread a thick Plaster of this, and apply it to the benum'd Part, all over the Side, if need be. I have known this cure a Person of seventy-five Years old.

Or, Take Tar-Water, Morning and Evening.

Or, boil white and red Sage, a Handful of each in a Quart of white Wine, Strain and bottle it. Take a small Glass Morning and Evening.

Or, apply to the Parts, boil'd Sage leaves hot: and drink Decoction of Sage, Morning and Evening.

† A Palsy is the Loss of Motion or Feeling, or both, in any particular Part of the Body.

NEW FILMS

Surgical Treatment of Open Wounds

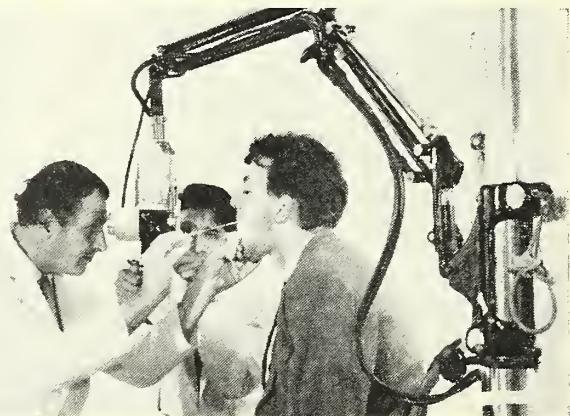
Medical Products Group, Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. 16-mm. Sound. Colour. Running time 14 minutes.

MADE with the co-operation of the department of orthopaedic surgery, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, the film is intended as a medium for teaching the importance of excision in dealing with a contaminated wound and that there is no substitute for surgery. It is offered to surgical tutors for the teaching of undergraduates and is also available by arrangement with the medical information department of the company, to sister tutors in hospitals for the instruction of student nurses. Copies of the film may be purchased.

Appearance of the Normal and Diseased Larynx

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL. Sponsors: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. 16-mm. Colour. Sound. Running time 15 minutes.

THE film is specifically for medical practitioners. While not to be recommended for projection at pharmaceutical branch meetings, it is more than worth the while of any pharmacist interested in throat conditions gate-crashing into a medical audience to see. It first demonstrates the anatomy of the normal larynx by diagram, and then by direct and indirect laryngoscopy, then surveys a range of common conditions including acute epiglottitis, cyst on the epiglottis, chronic oedematous laryngitis, polyp and cysts of the larynx, contact ulcers, singer's nodes, granulomata, hyperkeratosis, carcinomata, post-irradiation changes and



nerve palsies. It stresses the importance of carefully investigating unexplained hoarseness — a common symptom — if it lasts for a month or more, since malignant disease may then be indicated. Most of the film is taken up with laryngoscopic views, and the commentary is descriptive rather than concerned with details of the pathology, giving it strong interest to all whose work may concern the larynx, especially nurses, speech therapists and general practitioners. The film may be bought or hired, or copies may be borrowed from the British Medical Association's Film Library, or from Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. Each condition shown in the film is also available as an 8-mm. film loop for use in a Technicolor projector. The loops are for sale and obtainable only through the photographic department of St. Mary's Hospital medical school. Produced—with Mr. J. F. Simpson, F.R.C.S., of the hospital's ear, nose and throat department, as medical authority — by Dr. P. N. Cardew, F.R.P.S., it is excellent, and if the producer's own film illustrating how the title film was made were available it would be worth a major effort to borrow or hire for pharmaceutical or photographic audiences, so ingeniously contrived was its apparatus and so skilful its handling by the producer.

PINK DISEASE?: A shorthand typist is reported to have exuded a pink dye through the pores of her skin after eating a curry. Laboratory tests proved turmeric the causative factor.

NEW BOOKS

Topics in Phosphorus chemistry. Vols. 2 & 3.

M. GRAYSON and E. J. GRIFFITH (editors). *John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.*, Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. 9 x 5½ in. Vol. 2. Pp. 225. 95s.; Vol. 3. Pp. 439. 140s. THE two volumes continue, in accordance with the purpose stated in volume 1, "to provide the general scientific reader as well as the specialist in phosphorus chemistry with a series of critical evaluations and reviews of progress . . ." Volume 2 contains an account of the stereochemistry of reactions of organophosphorus compounds, a review of the preparations and properties of primary and secondary phosphine sulphides, their thio acids and thioanhydrides, and tertiary phosphine sulphides and a chapter on reactions between trivalent phosphorus derivatives and positive halogen sources. Volume 3 deals with radical reactions of organophosphorus compounds and the structural chemistry of phosphorus compounds.

Terrel on the Law of Patents

G. ALDOUS, D. FALCONER and W. ALDOUS. *Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd.*, 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. 9½ x 6 in. Pp. 698. £8 8s.

"TERREL is intended for practitioners in the law both specialist and general, and its aim has always been to set out reliably and accurately what is the current English law on patents." That statement, in the preface of the new (eleventh) edition clearly outlines the objective of those who have undertaken the revision of this standard textbook. An examination of the new edition will satisfy readers that the authors have achieved their objective. Of special pharmaceutical interest is the section concerning the phrase "services of the Crown," where reference is made to the decision in the case *Pfizer Corporation v. Minister of Health*. The work is paragraph-numbered throughout, giving a convenient cross-referencing system. Although essentially a reference book for practitioners and students, "Terrel" is an extremely readable treatise and will be a useful addition to the technical libraries of companies requiring information on patent law.

Prices and Profits in the Pharmaceutical Industry

MICHAEL H. COOPER. *Pergamon Press*, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford. 7½ x 5 in. Pp. 274. 40s.

HAVING recorded many of the arguments so far made in favour of and antagonistic to the pharmaceutical industry in Britain — the majority of which will be familiar to pharmacists—the author, to use his own words, "sifts the arguments and, against a factual background, attempts to establish which can be justified and which not". To those who contend that action should be taken to stop men from making profits from the sickness of their fellow-men, Mr. Cooper points out that doctors and nurses, as well as food manufacturers and bedmakers, etc., also profit from sickness, yet they are not indicted. He counters the argument that high profits of the industry result from patents, collusion and monopoly by asserting that high profits have brought new competitors into the field. For instance, the "British market leader until recently only started production in 1954, whilst the most rapidly rising company (fourth by sales) only entered the market in 1959." One British-owned company returning a 44 per cent. profit in 1956 has, since 1958 (with one exception), made zero or negative returns.

Comments like those of Lady Summerskill: "Vultures of the pharmaceutical industry making their profits at the expense of the community" or Mr. Harold Wilson's that the industry "has grown fat at the expense of the public purse" or Dr. M. A. Phillips' description of the industry as an "uncontrolled octopus-like vested interest perpetrating a gigantic fraud on the unsuspecting public" (*C. & D.*, February 5, 1966, p. 132), are described by Mr. Cooper as "reprehensible and economically irrelevant." The industry has on the whole, he maintains, met the charges of its critics with a series of "sometimes specious and often irrelevant counter-arguments," and he criticises it not only for its reluctance to divulge data about its research activities in the laboratory and their cost but also for the lack of statistical information available generally. For hospital pharmacists in particular there will be special

interest in chapter 3: "What is a substitute?" In the same chapter the author deplores the action of some retail chemists for dispensing imported tetracycline paediatric drops even after a warning by the National Pharmaceutical Union not to do so: he argues that the appearance of the material, which subsequently turned out to be faulty should have aroused their suspicions. The book is the antithesis of Brian Inglis' "Drugs, Doctors and Disease" but is unlikely to be read by the same readership, being directed (apart from the first chapter) by the author, who is lecturer in economics at Exeter University, to the student of economics and social sciences. For such readers a more comprehensive index than the one supplied would have been an advantage, especially as the author set out by declaring that "the word 'industry' applied to such a heterogeneous collection of firms, subsections of firms more properly placed in other industrial fields, and subsidiaries, both alien and British in ownership" as to be "one more of convenience than economic meaningfulness". That point seems to have been overlooked in the past by those defending charges that firms were profiteering from the National Health Service. For, amongst the collection of manufacturers that go to make up the industry as generally acknowledged are some producing drugs for sale over the counter, as opposed to the so-called "ethical" specialities. Unfortunately that economically important section is not dealt with by Mr. Cooper: perhaps his next review will take a look at that section. With the Sainsbury Committee's report expected in the near future, the topic of drug profits, particularly in relation to the National Health Service, will bring the pharmaceutical manufacturers in general again under the spotlight. With its collection of arguments for and against the present structure of the industry the book should prove useful to all engaged in it.

Basic Quantum Chemistry

L. F. PHILLIPS. *John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.*, Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 178. 44s. (cloth). 30s. (paper).

AN introduction to the subject aimed at the student or research worker in experimental chemistry. It covers formal quantum theory, some solutions to the Schroedinger equation and continues to the Hückel molecular orbital theory and ligand field theory. A final chapter covers topics related to spectroscopy.

Any Business Questions?

I am about to retire and will be selling my business for about £25,000. Shall I be liable to capital gains tax?

THERE is relief for sale of business assets on retirement, and if you are sixty-five years old you will be able to claim relief on £10,000 of capital gains. The relief is reduced by £2,000 for each year by which your age falls short of sixty-five.

I carry on business as a limited company. I am considering opening another pharmacy with a colleague. Do you think I should have another company or a partnership?

A PARTNERSHIP is probably the best course, owing to the restrictions placed on "close" companies by the Finance Act, 1965. Were you to form another company you could lose certain advantages you enjoy in your existing company.

It is proposed that my co-director and I should cross-insure ourselves so as to provide money for the purchase of our shares in the event of either of us dying. What do you think of this suggestion?

As a means of providing for the possible death of a colleague the method was at one time widely favoured. Today, however, it is necessary to bear in mind the capital gains tax. Disposal of shares on death may give rise to a tax charge but so, too, may the receipt of insurance monies if the policy is not on the life of the assured and the rights were acquired for a consideration. The suggested scheme could thus now result in two lots of capital gains tax, and before committing yourself to such a course you should consult accountants and perhaps take legal advice.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

RESEARCH

By a HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

SEVERAL years ago the Guild of Public Pharmacists set up a research committee to help and encourage hospital pharmacists who might be interested in undertaking original work. At present the volume of published work emanating from hospital pharmaceutical departments is minute and, with one or two well known exceptions that only go to prove the rule, papers of the standard required for publication in the Society's own research journal are virtually non-existent. So far there is little evidence that the research committee has been able to effect any significant improvement in the position.

There are now some signs, however, of a change of attitude, due almost entirely to the appointment of a candidate holding a research degree, but without any experience of hospital pharmacy, as chief pharmacist of a London teaching hospital. That move represents something of a change of emphasis by hospital authorities. Hitherto the main requirements for candidates applying for senior posts have been organising ability and — most important — experience. Academic distinction and research experience have been considered of only secondary importance. If the position is now to be reversed — and there are signs that other hospital authorities may be thinking along the same lines — some urgent rethinking is necessary. A career structure that excludes in-service candidates from the top jobs must inevitably have a disastrous effect on recruitment.

On the other hand acceptance of the Maplethorpe concept of pharmacy (as an academic discipline rather than a craft to be learned mainly by experience) makes it difficult to complain when more weight is given to a candidate's academic attainment than to his experience. We cannot have our cake and eat it. In these circumstances it is not difficult to understand the present awakening of interest in research and especially that which is likely to result in the award of a higher degree. If candidates for the higher posts are to be judged by the number and quality of papers published, opportunities for research must be made available within the service. Otherwise all the good jobs will go to outsiders.

There can be no hiding the fact that hospital pharmacy is faced with a serious problem. Research requires a high degree of intellectual ability and it would be foolish to pretend that *all* graduates, given the necessary time and opportunity, could go on to take an M.Sc., or Ph.D. In the scientific professions the sheep are usually separated from the goats at first degree level. Those with a first, or good second-class, honours degree are encouraged to stay on to work for a higher degree under a supervisor experienced in the techniques of research, while those with lower academic attainments tend to become what might be called the "general practitioners."

Main Fields for Honours Graduates

The pharmaceutical industry and the schools of pharmacy provide the main avenues of employment for pharmacists holding research and good honours degrees. Free from the obsession that all pharmacists are equal, they have no compunction about offering men with a doctorate or a good honours degree commencing salaries considerably higher than those paid to entrants with ordinary degrees. Such candidates can also reasonably expect accelerated promotion over the heads of their less qualified colleagues. In the pharmaceutical industry the prosecution of research is an essential condition for survival and if the hard-headed men who provide the money for it believe

that a candidate's ability can be measured by the standard of his academic attainment, their opinion cannot be lightly disregarded.

The hospital service has little attraction for the highly qualified recruit. It still lives in the pre-Maplethorpe era, and steadfastly refuses to accept academic attainment as a measure of ability. While that attitude persists it is unlikely to attract candidates whom the universities will accept as having reached the standard required to proceed to a higher degree. Yet unless all the top jobs are to be filled by candidates from outside the service they must be recruited by some means or other.

The first essential would appear to be a revision of the career structure to provide adequate monetary rewards for candidates with first, and good second-class, honours degrees. Secondly such recruits must be regarded as constituting an *élite* from which the top jobs of the future are likely to be filled. Thirdly they must be relieved of much of the dull routine work that usually falls to the lot of junior staff, so that they have the time to devote to research while the flame of enthusiasm still burns brightly. Finally hospital authorities must be told quite firmly that, if a higher degree is now considered to be a necessary qualification for appointment to top posts, facilities must be provided for *selected* candidates to undertake post-graduate work.

A New Look at Priorities

All this will entail a radical revision of existing attitudes, and the process may well be extremely painful. We are so strongly wedded to the doctrine of equality that it will not easily be abandoned. Yet if pharmacy is an academic discipline — and the Society says it is — we cannot all be equal and the sooner we recognise it the better. Once having surmounted that hurdle and provided the necessary monetary rewards for academic attainment it should not be too difficult to persuade the Ministry to provide facilities for men and women with suitable qualifications to work for higher degrees. In fact the candidate with a real aptitude will not easily be daunted, assuming of course that he does not encounter active hostility from his fellow members of the staff. Lack of equipment will inevitably present something of a problem in most departments. In the past, hospital pharmacists have tended to use any money which came their way for the purchase of mechanical equipment for bulk manufacturing and in consequence there are now many departments which can proudly show off their automatic ampoule-filling machine but lack such basic essentials as a good analytical balance. What is now needed is a new look at priorities.

The most difficult task of all, however, will be to persuade hospital authorities and the Ministry that the pharmacist is not just a technician whose job it is to provide a supporting service for those who are concerned with higher things. This view of the function of the pharmacist is widely held, even within the ranks of hospital pharmacy. Few pharmacists in the hospital service think of themselves primarily as scientists concerned first and foremost with the advancement of knowledge. So long as this attitude persists it will be quite futile to expect the Ministry to provide the money and time needed for research.

Mr. J. W. Hadgraft, in his recent Harrison Memorial lecture, re-emphasised the need for a change in outlook. The hospital pharmaceutical service, he said, could not expect to attract the graduate of today unless it could

offer him some relief from the bulk of the routine work which all too often falls to his lot. Routine work was the function of the technician, and efforts must be made to devise safe procedures that made it possible for them to do it. The pharmacist could then devote himself to his proper job, namely the development of pharmaceutical science. That Mr. Hadgraft was not far off the mark is made only too obvious from a perusal of the recently

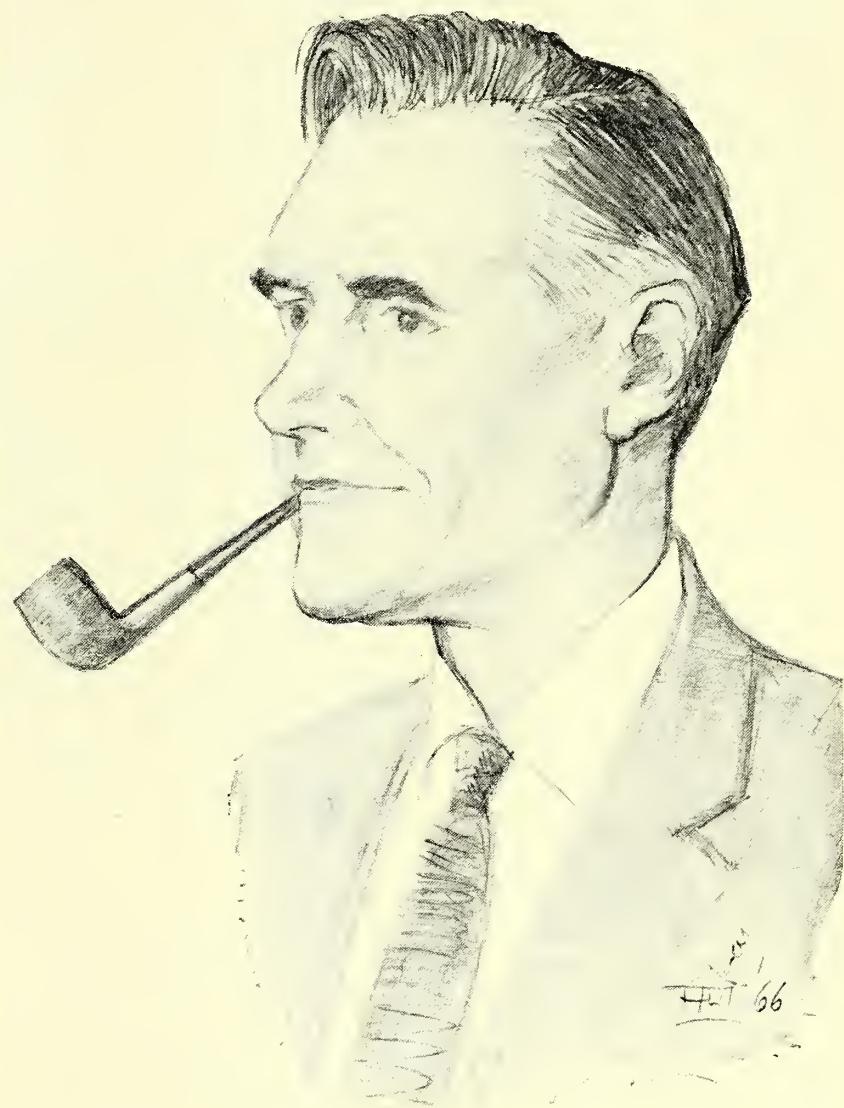
published annual report of the South-west Metropolitan Hospital Pharmacists' Committee in which it is noted that six out of eight applicants who were provisionally offered post-graduate trainee posts subsequently failed their final examinations. That leaves little room for doubt about the ability of the candidates who presented themselves, and offers no basis for confidence in the future of the service.

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

TO not many pharmacists is it given to be one of the architects of a business that has expanded, as has Macarthy's, Ltd., Romford, Essex, within a few years from a local group of retail pharmacies to a national wholesaling and manufacturing group.

That has been the career of Mr. Kenneth Holland, M.P.S., whose flair in recognising and developing new opportunities of supply and service have been a contributory factor in the company's success.

Mr. Holland joined the Macarthy's organisation in 1948. The then managing director, Mr. E. E. Farrant working from a long established pharmacy in Market Place, Romford, had developed a service to hospitals in Essex, supplying them with pharmaceutical and surgical requirements. In the following year at Mr. Farrant's suggestion Mr. Holland went out to look for new business from retail pharmacies in the area. What chemists mainly wanted in those early years of the National Health Service was a speedy service in the supply of the "ethical" proprietaries that were being increasingly prescribed on EC 10's. Who better than pharmacists themselves in general practice to meet those needs? The established wholesalers were organised for a different type of distribution calling for general business acumen rather than up-to-date pharmaceutical knowledge. The chemists whom Mr. Holland called on were quick to catch on to the new facility they were being offered, and within three years a single delivery van had multiplied to a fleet of four and the time had become ripe for setting up a separate wholesaling company. Mr. Alan Ritchie (present managing director of the group) whose qualification as a pharmacist had been delayed by six years of war service, joined the company in 1952 and later in that year he and Kenneth Holland were promoted, thus increasing the board of "Macarthy's (Wholesale Chemists), Ltd." to five. Two of those were shortly to retire when a young ex navy accountant, Mr. A. L. Slow, was made financial director. A new depot (Macrom House) was built in 1953, and the concern expanded so rapidly that in little more than five years it had to "go public." The particular responsibility of Mr. Holland in that expansion was to be in charge of "group sales," a field that obviously widened as new depots were opened successively at Sidcup and Willesden (later transferred to Lewisham and Wembley respectively), Manchester and Glasgow, and as the company's payroll rose to 1,300. In recent years he has also been concerned in the development of the group's manufacturing subsidiary Romford Laboratories, Ltd., of which



MR. KENNETH HOLLAND

he is managing director. His early preparation for a career seems in retrospect to have been tailor-made for the work he is now doing, bringing out qualities of leadership while providing him with wide and varied pharmaceutical experience. His entry into pharmacy had been by way of a three-year apprenticeship at the Gidea Park branch of Taylors Cash Chemists (London), Ltd. (now Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd.). In 1936, still too young for college, he spent a year as laboratory assistant in the department of science, South-east Essex Technical

College. In 1937 he signed on at the London College of Pharmacy, qualifying in 1938. His first post as a pharmacist was as locum at the London Clinic, from which he returned to retail and to Essex at the pharmacy of John Stanley, Romford.

His pharmaceutical career—but not the maturing of his personality—was interrupted by war service, beginning as a pharmacist dispenser in the Royal Air Force and ending as a staff officer. His Air Force career took him to Canada, the Hebrides, France, Holland and finally Germany where, before be-

ing demobilised in 1946, he was commanding officer of a signals equipment disposal unit (a useful rehearsal, perhaps, for wholesaling in surgical goods a few years later). After demobilisation he was for two years a medical representative for May & Baker, Ltd., before transferring to Macarthys.

In the affairs of his profession he has played an active part since he joined the Romford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1942, serving periods as treasurer, vice-chairman and chairman. He remains a member of the Branch committee and has represented the Branch at all meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference since Dublin conference in 1952. He is not now on the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, but during years of Council membership he served at various times on the Benevolent Fund, Law, Publications, General Service and Practice Committees (he was chairman of the industrial subcommittee of the last-named). He is currently a member of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission, and serves on the Codex

Revision and Joint British National Formulary Committees and as vice-chairman on the committee of division A of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.

"What gives our dreams their daring," runs a watchword famous in a certain connection, "is that they can be realised." The words are almost a key to the character of Kenneth Holland. By intellect intuitive rather than analytical, he may be said to be guided more by a "prophet" motive than by the profit motive as generally understood. He combines in an unusual blend an imaginative striving towards a distant ideal with a close practical concentration on the immediate step towards it; a readiness to approach an objective by an unorthodox route with an enthusiasm that communicates confidence to his colleagues and associates. "The onus is on pharmacists," he holds, "to see that every patient gets the right drug through the right channels," and he has not spared himself to do that thoroughly and effectively in a big—a wholesale—way.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

Constitution and activities under review

THE council of the International Pharmaceutical Federation at its meeting in 1967 is to consider whether it would be appropriate, at the general assembly in 1968, to hold a symposium on the Federation's future activities. A report on the matter, which was discussed during the general assembly in Madrid in September, 1966, was given to the November meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by the Society's president (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield).

Bureau's View

At the previous meeting of the I.P.F. council Mr. B. BRUS, Belgium, had suggested that the time had come for a comprehensive review of the Federation's statutes. The American Pharmaceutical Association had expressed the same view. SIR HUGH LINSTEAD, presiding, had explained the opinion of the bureau, which did not favour reviewing the statutes until it had been determined that the statutes stopped the Federation from doing things it wished to do. The activities should be reviewed first and the statutes, if need be, afterwards. DR. L. TICE (president of the American Pharmaceutical Association) had said that an A.Ph.A. committee was charged with looking at objectives and seeing how statutes and constitution could be modified or amended to secure them. The Association had found that committee so useful and valuable that he was recommending the Federation to set up a similar commission or committee. Speaking in support, MR. J. C. TURNBULL, Canada, had said that the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association's experience had been similar to the American. SIR HUGH LINSTEAD said he had proposed that a period should be set aside at the next general assembly for a symposium on "Future Activities of I.P.F." and that presidents and chairmen of sections and commissions should contribute to the

discussion. A commission could then be set up, if that was thought necessary, to make formal recommendations. He had put in a word of warning about the financial implications of possible expansion, but DR. G. PETRUS, Austria, had pointed out that changes in the Federation had taken place over the past forty-five years, and further changes could occur without necessarily incurring additional expenditure. It was stated that the statutes of the Asian Federation were based upon those of I.P.F. and that they had been accepted with only slight amendment. Sir Hugh, however, thought that it would be too cumbersome to attempt to reformulate the statutes to satisfy the needs of both organisations. The Council resolved to debate the subject in detail at the 1967 meeting when it would be open to representatives of national societies to give their views.

Following a proposal by MR. BRUS at the Stockholm council meeting, the bureau had been asked to consider transmitting to governments of member countries decisions taken by general assemblies of I.P.F. The bureau had reported its views that there should be no automatic transmission of decisions to a government, but that approval or authority should first be given by the national pharmaceutical society; that after the holding of a general assembly and the publication of the report of the proceedings in the *Journal Mondial*, national societies could, if they so desired, ask the Federation to send to their own governments details of any resolutions passed; and that there should be closer co-operation between the Federation and the World Health Organisation. The bureau had recommended that the president and secretary of the Federation should compile a report for W.H.O. from the proceedings of a general assembly and should discuss them with the director of the pharmaceutical section of the W.H.O., who should also

be invited to bring to the notice of the Federation matters that could be tackled by the Federation.

WORLD TRADE

West German Chemicals.—The West German Association of the Chemical Industry estimates 1966 exports at DM11,400m. (about £1,020m.) or 15 per cent. higher than in 1965. With home demand growing less quickly, total sales will probably have risen about 8 per cent. to DM36,500m. Up to October 1966 imports were almost 9 per cent. up at DM4,300m.

Papain Manufacture in Uganda.—A United States corporation has set up a company in Uganda, General Botanics East Africa, Ltd., to produce papain and other plant extracts for industrial use. An area of 1,000 acres is being planted with pawpaw trees to provide papain, for processing in a plant now being installed. The new company is planning investments in Uganda amounting to nearly £300,000.

Developments in Israel.—The management of the Plantex pharmaceutical raw products factory at Natanya is setting up a further factory for the production of steroids at a cost of about \$25-30 million.—Israel's avocado growers are anticipating a demand for avocado leaves following the discovery of a drug for use in the treatment of diabetes that is made from the leaves. First consignment of the leaves was recently shipped to France.

German Company Closes Branch Works.—The German chemical manufacturing company Riedel-de Haen, A.G., are closing their Berlin-Britz works on March 31. In announcing their decision they say that the factory suffered severe damage during the war and since then has been carrying on in only a restricted field, especially after the principal centre of operations of the company was transferred to Seelze. A comprehensive rebuilding of the Berlin works has not been possible. The operations carried on at Berlin are now being transferred to the main works at Seelze or the branch factory at Hamburg. When the transfer is complete the company will, it is claimed, be better equipped to meet competition.

Indonesian Plant Reverts to Owners.—The Naspro Pharmaceutical plant in Indonesia is expected soon to be handed back to Australian control. The enterprise, owned by Nicholas Pty., Ltd., and one of the largest pharmaceutical producers in Indonesia, was taken over following a decree issued by President Sukarno. The manager (Mr. Ian Lawrie), was later denied access to the administration offices but remained in Jakarta. He is understood now to have been allowed back into the establishment. Official sources in Canberra expect control of the factories to be handed back under a ruling by the Indonesian Cabinet that foreign undertakings put under supervision by the former régime should be returned by the respective Ministers involved. The decision opens up the prospect of a return to economic co-operation and to possible joint commercial ventures in Indonesia.

A Handsome New Pharmacy in Belfast

A SHORT-DISTANCE TRANSFER OPENS UP NEW POSSIBILITIES

PICTURED on this page is the modern pharmacy of P. & W. Shinner (J. W. A. Shinner, M.P.S.N.I.), 535 Antrim Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Designed by Raymond C. Leith, A.R.I.B.A., the new pharmacy has been briefly mentioned on the local B.B.C. television as an example of outstanding design.

The shop premises before alteration had an area of 14 x 35 ft. overall, of which 12 x 10 ft. was for storage, 14 x 5 ft. for dispensary, a small area for cloaks, and the remainder the shop proper.

The shopfittings that have been installed are of the modular type sup-

awaiting prescriptions, and a four-tier movable gondola in the middle of the floor is placed across the door when the shop is closed.

Quick-service Dispensary

The dispensary is fitted for quick service. A white Formica-topped dry bench 15 ft. long is surmounted at one end by a sliding storage unit for proprietary tablets, etc., a desk standing in front of the control window. Opposite the dry bench is a "wet" bench 8 ft. long with recessed stainless-steel sink provided with mains, hot and tank water (for feeding a still to make distilled water). Above the bench is a



The pharmacy in its new corner site.



Right-hand side of the shop showing departmentalised fixtures.

plied by Fyne Storefitters, Ltd., 149 Hertfordbury Road, Hertford, and were erected and fitted in approximately twelve working hours. They are of mahogany-faced light oak to match an existing counter. At the right-hand side of the shop are, in series from front to rear, a baby corner and sections for hair care, toilet requisites, dental care, hygiene and household goods. For the most part they are in open-display self-service style. Three bays in the lower position are fitted with drawers surmounted by glass dividers. Behind are "patent" medicines and surgical appliances with open shelving above and drawers below. A control window opens from the dispensary on to the rear end of the sales area.

The left-hand side of the shop starts with a "men's bar," followed by agency bays of cosmetics, deodorants, photographic and diabetic needs, with glass display cases above and drawers or glass display cases below with an existing small glass display case in front. There are floor stands for hair rollers, pins, etc., and for hair preparations. Two chairs are provided for customers

sliding glass-door unit to accommodate shop rounds visible from the shop through the control window. A hatch at the end of the wet bench gives access to a small hoist up to the domestic kitchen above (enabling milk, etc., delivered at the outside door, to be sent up). Below is a hatch to a refuse bin that is emptied from doors outside the premises. At the opposite end of the wet bench is a folding door leading to the storage area. To the right is shelving 6 in. deep, 7 ft. long and 7 ft. high, spaced at 12-in. intervals. A spiral staircase in the storage area leads to the dwelling above. Behind is a "goods in" door for reception of bulk deliveries. Off the dispensary is a small office. Beside it and rising forward behind a cosmetic display unit is a small dark-room.



Left-hand side, mainly given over to cosmetics, and rear with medicines counter and dispensary beyond.

The entire floor is of Polytiles on $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. asphalt. The approach area outside the shop is a gently-sloped pavement leading to the front of the shop window and along the side of the shop, giving easy access for prams, invalid carriages, etc., and avoiding steps for elderly customers. The remaining area has been converted into a car park holding six to eight cars to enable customers to park off the busy main road.

Before the work could be carried out 25 tons of rubble and refuse had to be removed. Transfer from Mr. Shinner's previous pharmacy at No. 565 began at 9 a.m. on a Sunday and, with the help of a local wholesaler who lent a van with driver, two other members of his staff, Mr. Shinner's own staff and a representative from a well-known drug house, all the stock had been moved in by 6 p.m.

The unusual shop and dwelling is now something of a landmark in the area. The business was first started in 1929 by the late P. R. W. Shinner, a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, who qualified in 1918. His son, Mr. J. W. A. Shinner, after serving with his father for a short time on leaving college, joined the Royal Air Force in 1941 and served at



View of the dispensary.

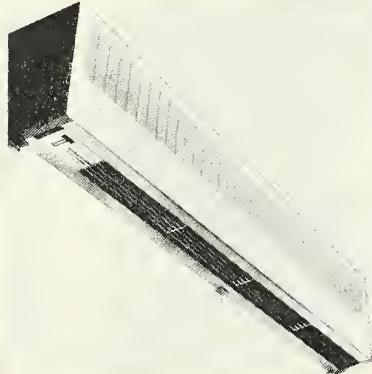
home bases and in India and Burma. Discharged in 1945, he resumed his studies and apprenticeship, qualifying as a pharmaceutical chemist from the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in 1950. After a spell of work in London he returned to Belfast to join his father in partnership in 1951.

After his father's death in 1962 Mr. Shinner continued under the partnership name of P. & W. Shinner. The business continued to expand, and accommodation became inadequate.

SHOPFITTING NOTES

Display and Storage Units.—Shopwares, Ltd., 197 Eade Road, London, N.4, offer compact, versatile Shopware units, including a stock unit with thirty-three smallwares drawers and a bin-top counter offering maximum stock capacity plus "infinite flexibility of binning arrangements."

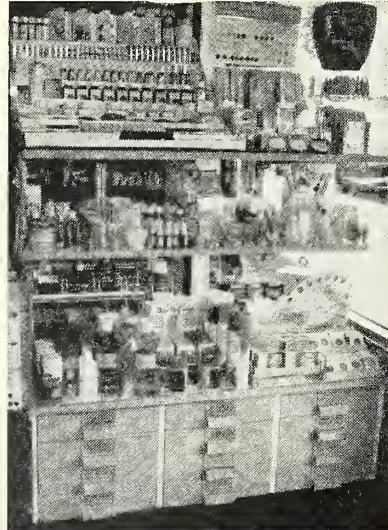
Hot-air "Curtains." — The problem of excluding cold draughts at the entrances of shops and other commercial buildings is solved by use of the Thermoscreen hot air "curtain,"



a unit manufactured by Thermoscreens, Ltd., 420 Ware Road, Hertford. The unit is a self-contained device that projects a uniform curtain of hot air downwards across the opening, is compact, requires no modification to the building and entails negligible maintenance. Units are available for any size of doorway and for either electric or hot-water heating media.

Cubic Construction. — Versatile Fittings (W.H.S.), Ltd., 10 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, have extended their range of Versiform fittings by

adding $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. and 1-in. square tube sizes. With the original $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. square tube display system the range now provides sizes to meet all needs for both light and heavy display fixtures, exhibition stand construction, store counters or general storage. As in the original Versiform, the new fittings are finished in matt black, stove-enamelled steel, and the twist-lock system of construction and locking corners enables the constructions to be dismantled and reconstructed without difficulty. The makers offer leaflets describing the system.



A MERCHANTISER UNIT IN USE: A merchantiser unit supplied by Shopwares, Ltd., 197 Eade Road, London, N.4, in good use at the pharmacy of Armfields Chemists, Ltd., London, S.W.17. The moulded plastics drawers at the base of the fitment are labelled for identification of the contents.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Broiler Pigmentation

Can you suggest preparations or feeds for colouring the meat of broiler fowls slightly yellow for a more pleasing appearance?

The pigment xanthophyll, when adequately present in the ration, can impart a yellow colour to the skin of broilers. The chief natural substances containing xanthophyll are yellow corn, alfalfa and clover, and those are frequently incorporated in broiler feeds. The chemical antioxidant ethoxyquin is incorporated in poultry feeds to prevent the deterioration of xanthophyll in the feeds and to enhance its utilisation by the birds. The use of 0.0125 per cent. of compound in the diet produces a highly significant increase in the intensity of the yellow pigment in the skin and shanks of broilers.

Terpin Elixir

Can you suggest a method for making an elixir containing menthol, eucalyptol, terpin hydrate and codeine phosphate?

SINCE the menthol and eucalyptol are practically insoluble in water, a satisfactory mixture can only be made either by preparing a suspension or emulsion or by using a solubilising agent miscible with the syrup vehicle. Of the two methods the latter is obviously the more acceptable. Agents such as cetomacrogol, glycols and polysorbate have been tried, but alcohol is possibly the best agent to use. Rectified spirit (25 per cent.) appears to be the minimum proportion required to produce a stable solution (part of the spirit could be furnished by using chloroform spirit, 5 per cent. being approximately equivalent in chloroform content to chloroform water). A suggested method of preparation would be to dissolve the menthol, eucalyptol and terpin hydrate in the alcohol and add it to the syrup, to which the codeine phosphate, previously dissolved in a small quantity of water, had been added.

Gravel in Sheep

Can you give me details of any preparations for the treatment of a condition known as "gravel" in sheep?

GRAVEL is a term applied to urinary sedimentation usually consisting of crystalline material (for example, uric acid, phosphates, oxalates, etc., resulting in the production of stones and calculi with consequent obstruction of the urinary tract). If there is evidence of concurrent bacterial infection, then the use of a standard sulphonamide such as sulphadimidine would be helpful, but it should be noted that bacterial infection is not necessarily the cause of the trouble. More usually it is found in sheep as a physiological side effect following implantation with sex hormones (such as stilboestrol) which reduce the urethral diameter and dispose to the formation of urinary calculi. Recent work has shown that sodium chloride incorporated at 4 per cent. in the dry ration significantly reduces the incidence of urinary calculi in sheep. The probable explanation is that the increased diuresis caused by the salt dilutes the calculus-forming material in the urine and so prevents the initiation and growth of calculi.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON: JANUARY 11: The news that riots were taking place in China, and the difficulty in obtaining a clear picture of the situation, caused some dealers to look at their MENTHOL stocks.

The timing has coincided with a delay in some of the normally prompt shipments, so that a somewhat tight position has arisen on the spot. It is believed that the hold-up of supplies will be only temporary. Meanwhile spot offers were advanced one shilling per lb. Many of the GUMS that are shipped via Aden are reported to be short and firm, causing difficulties for (among others) the British distillers of oils. Green Alleppy CARDAMOMS were easier on the spot and did not move in sympathy with shipment offers, which were sixpence higher on the week. QUILLIA was reduced by 5s. per cwt., STYRAX by sixpence per lb., and COCILLANA by fivepence. SENEGA, however, was marked up by 3s. per lb., on the spot, with shipment nominal. Italian SQUILL was 5s. per cwt. dearer for shipment, but spot was unchanged.

ESSENTIAL OILS were dull, the only price change recorded being Chinese PEPPERMINT, which was sixpence per lb. dearer for shipment.

In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS the prices of MERCURIALS were reduced, as anticipated in last week's report. The PERCHLORIDE was cut by 7s. 9d. per kilo and CALOMEL by 8s.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE.—Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5d.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk; B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID.—One-ton lots, 4s. 0d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 10d. per kilo.

AMIDOPRIN.—Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—Sodium, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—Kegs (70 kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION (200-kilo drums) strong, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 2s. 5d. per kilo in paper sacks.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. 4d. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—(Per lb.). Under 5-cwt. lots, 4s. 3d.; 1-ton, 3s. 6d.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MERCUCROCHROME.—250-gm lots are 147s. per kilo; 1-kilo, 127s.

MERCURY SALTS.—Per kilo for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED powder, 139s.; PERCHLORIDE, 115s.; SUBCHLORIDE, 133s.; OXIDES, yellow, 138s. and red, 143s. IODIDE (25 kilo lots), 98s. 6d.

MERSALYL.—ACID, 250s. per kilo; SODIUM, 340s.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Five-ton lots 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 8d.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo, £95.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. material is about £188 10s. per ton.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750); drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

PHYSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots; ALKAЛОID, 524s.; SALICYLATE, 354s.; SULPHATE, 453s.

PIPERAZINE.—Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 19s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 8s. 2d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt. 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 7d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P. 9s. 6d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1 kilo lots are at 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of powder, 8s. 4d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 10d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—1-cwt. 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—One-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

QUINIDINE.—British material: SULPHATE 3,589s. 4d. per 100-oz. for 500-oz. lots upwards.

QUININE.—Spot quotations for 1,000-oz. lots (per oz.); SULPHATE, B.P., 1963., 18s. 4d.; BISULPHATE, 18s. 3d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 24s. 7d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 23s. 1d. ALKAЛОID, 24s. 1d. and HYDROBROMIDE, 22s. 1d.

TALC.—B.P.C. in 1-ton lots is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. 9d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 6d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 ewt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Short on spot. Spanish *napellus* quoted at 3s. 6d. per lb.; no shipment offered.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid, f.a.q. for shipment, 117s. 6d., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 235s. per cwt.; shipment, 225s., c.i.f.

ASAFOETIDA.—Persian quoted at £19 cwt.

BALSAMS.—(per lb.): CANADA: Shipment cleared; spot, 31s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. 6d.; shipment, 7s. 6d., c.i.f.; PERU: 16s. 3d., spot; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot £27 per cwt.

BUCHU.—Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.; shipment cleared.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 125s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder for shipment, 4s. 4d., per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 9d. duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens 21s. 6d., spot; shipment 15s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime seed, spot, 33s. 6d.; shipment, 30s., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, new peel offered at 245s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Lignea*, whole for shipment, no offers; spot, 360s. per cwt., duty paid.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers, 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, on spot from 3s. per lb.; shipment 2s. 10d., c.i.f.

CINCHONA BARK.—*Succirubra* from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. according to test.

CINNAMON.—Bark, Seychelles, 135s. cwt. spot; shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.; QUILLS (c.i.f., per lb.); Ceylon; five O's, 10s. 2d.; firsts, 9s.; seconds, 8s. 11d.; quillings, 5s. 6d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. 10d. per lb., on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 3s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 9d.

CUBEBS.—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

DANDELION.—Root is 165s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

DRAGONS BLOOD.—Spot offered at £25 cwt.

ERGOT.—Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 6d. c.i.f., nominal, Continental, 9s., spot.

GENTIAN.—Root is firm at 215s. per cwt., spot, and 210s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 70s., spot.; c.i.f. not offering; peeled, 170s., spot, shipment, 150s., c.i.f. African, spot, 220s., Jamaican No. 3, spot, 260s., shipment, not offering; Cochin, spot, 220s.; shipment, new-crop, 160s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 187s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 165s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(Per cwt., c.i.f.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s. Argentine, 85s. to 90s.; Canadian, 170s. to 175s.; Mexican, 105s. to 110s.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 3s. 9d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 1s. 11d.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 7d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 7d. c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2d., to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 4d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LIME FLOWERS.—Spot 2s. 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root; Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice:

Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian block, 193s.; stick from 244s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. American, 12s. per lb. spot and 11s., c.i.f.

LYCOPODIUM.—Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 35s., duty paid. Brazilian for shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., duty paid as to brand.

MERCURY.—Spot, £175 per flask of 76 lb., ex warehouse.

MYRRH.—Spot is 395 cwt.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot defectives, 6s. 3d. and 5s. 9d., c.i.f.; sound unsorted, 8s. spot; 80s., 12s., East Indian for shipment, b.w.p., 4s. 6d., c.i.f.; 110s., 9s. 1d., c.i.f., 80's. 10s., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

OLIBANUM.—Spot is from 195s. to 250s. cwt. as to grade.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10d.; Spanish, 4s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 8d. per lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 8d. spot; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 302s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 11d., duty paid.

PIMENTO.—Jamaican allocation at 740s. per cwt., c.i.f., delivered weights.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi* 200s., per cwt. spot; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

QUILLIAIA.—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt. and shipment at 165s.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 12s. to 30s. per lb. spot.

SAEERON.—Mancha superior, spot, 850s. per lb.; Rio, 780s.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red, spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, not offering.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.)—ANISE.—Turkish 187s. 6d., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 160s., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 150s., spot; shipment, 140s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 115s., with business passing; Rumanian whole, 125s. Splits, 110s., all duty paid. Shipment, Moroccan quoted at 99s., c.i.f. Rumanian whole seed reported all sold. Splits, 85s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 280s.; Indian, 280s.; Iranian, 250s., duty paid. DILL.—Indian nominally 120s., spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 130s., duty paid; shipment, 110s., c.i.f. and Indian, 130s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 80s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 70s. to 90s. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 32s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 32s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES. 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 24s. per lb.; shipment, 24s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, cleared; shipment, no offers.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £220 to £225 per cwt.; No. 2, £190 to £205.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 97s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 245s., per cwt.; shipment, 235s., c.i.f. Continental root, 520s., spot; shipment, 475s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.), 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES'—Most sources nominal. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., nominal. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 265s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 430s.; shiointen, 395s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot and shipment nominally 6s. 6d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese 9s. 6d. per lb., spot, shipments, 9s. 2d., c.i.f.

BAY.—From 41s. per lb. on the spot.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified 10s. lb. on the spot.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 370s. to 400s. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese for shipment, 4s. 2d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CANANGA.—Spot from 32s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 1,000s.

CASSIA.—Spot from 30s. to 35s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £140 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CELERI SEED.—Indian, 100s. per lb.; English, 200s.

CHENOPODIUM.—From 38s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 23s.; Seychelles leaf rectified from 9s. 9d., spot.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums is 12s. per gall., plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER.—From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUBEBS.—Spot supplies of English are 90s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 120s. per lb. imported 90s. to 100s.

DILL.—Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

LAVENDER.—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s., spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 23s. 6d. per kilo shipment, 23s., c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 73s.-74s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

ORANGE.—Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 0d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 20s.; Sicilian bitter, 65s.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 127s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot, 140s.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. Brazilian for shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 75s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 36s. to 56s., as to source.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 12s. per lb., duty paid.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian new crop offers at from 29s. to 33s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, January 10: At least one leading producer has raised the price of SULPHURIC ACID to \$29.15 a ton (up \$1.50). Japanese MENTHOL eased 50 cents to \$8.75 a lb. BRUCINE SULPHATE at \$2.00 per oz. was down 25 cents. Lower in ESSENTIAL OILS were JUNIPER BERRY at \$16.75 per lb. (down 25 cents) and BERGAMOT at \$16.50 (down 50 cents).

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents),"
Dec. 21, 1966

Photographic developer compositions. May & Baker, Ltd. 1,057,365.

Process for preparing 1,2,4-benzothiadiazine, 1,1-dioxide ring compounds. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,057,386.

Intermediates for benzothiadiazine dioxides and process for preparing these. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,057,387.

Derivatives of colchicine and thiocolchicine. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,057,403.

Anti-freeze mixture. Young, Black & Co., Ltd. 1,057,412.

Shampoo compositions. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,057,418-19.

Antibiotic and process for its manufacture. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,057,424.

Δ^6 - dehydro - 19 - nor - progesterones. Syntex Corporation. 1,057,437.

Derivatives of pyroneconic acid. Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc. 1,057,446.

Quinolyl-aminooethanols and process for the preparation thereof. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,057,447.

Granulation of fertilisers. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,057,459.

Photography. Fuji Shashin Film, K.K. 1,057,470.

Benzidaz [1,4] epine derivatives and process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,057,471.

Benzidaz [1,4] epine derivatives and process for the preparation thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,057,472.

Benzidaz [1,4] epine derivatives and process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,057,473.

Process for production of benzodiazepine compounds. American Home Products Corporation. 1,057,492.

Derivatives of 2,5-dihalo-3-nitrobenzene. Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,057,498.

Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of tuberculosis. Chia Ah Jian. 1,057,517.

Method and apparatus for producing a therapeutically useful radiation. A. Priore. 1,057,561.

Guanido compounds. Pfizer, Ltd. 1,057,568.

Photographic processing apparatus. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,057,585.

Photographic viewfinders. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,057,586.

Dyes and stains. Edward Gurr, Ltd. 1,057,594.

Aromatic phosphoric or thiophosphoric or phosphonic or thiophosphonic acid esters and pesticidal preparations containing them. CIBA, Ltd. 1,057,609.

N - guanidino - amino - steroids. Farbensfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,057,611.

Concentrated phosphoric acid. Armour & Co. 1,057,643.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 1.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"
December 30, 1966

Chlorinated amino acids and their preparation. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,057,651.

Amino derivatives of amino acids. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,057,652.

Derivatives of α -amino penicillins. Bristol-Myers Co. 1,057,654.

Isomerisation of 2, 5-dihydrothiophene-1, 1-dioxides. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,057,664.

Riboflavin and related compounds. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,057,666.

Method of sterilization. F. Linder, G. Frostell, and S.-G. Hesselgren. 1,057,675.

Penicillins. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,057,697.

Process of preventative or curative treatment against parasitic fungi. Pechiney-Progil Soc. pour le Développement et la Vente de Spécialités Chimiques. 1,057,704.

Phenols. Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 1,057,710.

Recovery of fluorine compounds. Swift & Co. 1,057,725.

Apparatus for the detection of gases. Minister of Power. 1,057,735.

N-substituted octadecadienoic acid amides. Sumitomo Chemical, Co., Ltd. 1,057,742.

Device for providing viscosity control in adding diluents to liquids. British Visqueen, Ltd. 1,057,749.

Production of L-glutamic acid. Asahi Kasei Kogyo, K.K. 1,057,824-26.

Photographic exposure measuring device. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,057,832.

Toothbrushes. Lowholm, Ltd. 1,057,842.

Atomizing method and device. H. Hege. 1,057,849.

Hearing aids. A. P. Besson & Partner, Ltd. 1,057,853.

Pesticidal plant spray compositions. Standard Oil Co. 1,057,866-67.

Steroids. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,057,931.

Process for chemically separating substances in solution. Saint Gobain Techniques Nouvelles. 1,057,933.

Producing sensitised silver halide emulsions. Agfa, A.G. 1,057,938.

Preparation of pharmaceutical compositions comprising orally active mineral medicaments. J.P.M. Raudnitz. 1,057,940.

Production of photographic images. Agfa, A.G. 1,057,948.

Process for increasing the general sensitivity of silver halide emulsions. Agfa, A.G. 1,057,949.

Stabilised photographic silver halide emulsions. Agfa-Gevaert, A.G. 1,057,950.

Photographic colour processes. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,057,951-52.

Pesticidal ureas and thioureas, a process for their preparation and agents containing them. CIBA, Ltd. 1,057,966.

Aryloxyamines and process for preparation. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,057,969.

Polymers and photographic emulsions containing them. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,057,976.

Sulphonyl urea derivatives. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,057,978.

Siloxane water-repellant compositions. Stauffer Chemical Co. 1,057,980.

Photographic camera with built-in flash-lamp holder. Voigtlander, A.G. 1,057,983.

Aryl-amino-acylanides. Farmochimica Cutolacosi, S.p.a. 1,058,002.

Continuous sulphonation process. R. J. Brooks, and B. Brooks. 1,058,012.

Drying device for photographic material in sheet form. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-und Kinowerke Veb. 1,058,026.

Processes for preparing steroid compounds. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,058,028.

Method of manufacture of alpha-acetyl-digitoxin. Kutnowski Zak-Lady Farmaceutyczne Polfa. 1,058,029.

Rangefinder for photographic use. Voigtlander, A.G. 1,058,034.

Quinoxaline derivatives and process for their preparation. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,058,047.

Foot-and-mouth disease vaccines. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,058,081.

Process for the manufacture of 19-nor-steroid enol ethers. CIBA, Ltd. 1,058,104.

Purification of gelatin. General Aniline & Film Corporation. 1,058,111.

Electric razor and blade holder therefor. R. H. Greenly. 1,058,126.

Safety razors. R. H. Greenly. 1,058,127.

Amides. John Wyeth & Bros., Ltd. 1,058,169-70.

Cosmetic stick casing with plastics twisting mechanism. Neidersachsische Kunststoff, G.m.b.H. 1,058,176.

γ -Carboline derivatives. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,058,193.

Process for the production of spirocyclic phosphoric acid esters. Agfa, A.G. 1,058,214.

Photographic hardening agents and their use in gelatin compositions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,058,222.

Shaped solid detergent composition. General Aniline & Film Corporation. 1,058,239.

Thiophen derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,058,243.

Removal of surface active agents from water. Monsanto Co. 1,058,260.

Cyclopropane carboxylic acid esters. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,058,309.

Alkyl derivatives of imidazo [1, 2- α] pyridines. Laboratorio Bioterapico Milanese Selvi & C.S.A.S. 1,058,258.

Flavouring composition. R. Firmenich, G. Firmenich, and R. E. Firmenich (trading as Firmenich et Cie). 1,058,306.

Herbicidal compositions. Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd. 1,058,314.

Therapeutic apparatus. U. T. Walden. 1,058,319.

Amino acid surface-active compounds and their use in hair treatment compositions. L'Oréal. 1,058,331.

Preparation of maleamic acid derivatives. L'Oréal. 1,058,332.

Transmissible gastroenteritis vaccines and method of producing the same. Diamond Laboratories, Inc. 1,058,340.

Process for preparing aromatic primary halo-aminés. Engelhard Industries, Inc. 1,058,346.

Preparation of pyridine and alkylpyridines. Warner Lambert Pharmaceutical, Co. 1,058,353.

Process for the preparation of a soluble bacterial extract. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,058,355.

Production of bis - (pyridyl - methyl) - amines. Starogardzkie Zak-Lady Farmaceutyczne Polfa Przedsiębiorstwo Pantowwe. 1,058,356.

Cassette-type cine camera for double run film. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-und Kinowerke Veb. 1,058,374.

Compounds and compositions for controlling growth of annual grasses. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,058,381.

Selective control of annual grasses. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,058,382.

Penicillins. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,058,383.

Guanidinoarylcarboxylic acids and their halides. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,058,384.

Derivatives of 1-cyano-colchicine and 1-cyano-thiocolchicine and a process for their preparation. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,058,417.

Derivatives of 1-cyano-colchicine. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,058,418.

1-formyl desacetyl amino colchicine oxime. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,058,419.

Preparation of alkoxyides. Y. Avny and A. Zilkha. 1,058,424.

Benzidaz [1, 4] epine derivatives and the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,058,427.

Phosphonic and thionophosphonic acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,058,457.

(2 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - ethyl) - thiophenaphthalenes. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,058,468.

Method of treating absorbable collagen and product obtained thereby. Ethicon, Inc. 1,058,472.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 8.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office.

AWESTOS CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling and consultants to the pharmaceutical chemical trade, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

MALRAY PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £100. To carry on the business of consulting, analytical, manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Ronald Newton, and Berry J. Berman. R.O.: 388 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.4.

OPENSHAW & CO. (SURGICAL APPLIANCES), LTD. (P.C.) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical and rubber appliances, etc. The Subscribers: Peter F. Campkin and Margaret Campkin, 211 Rydal Drive, Bexleyheath, Kent.

PHARMACEUTICAL PACKAGING (LEEDS), LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £100. Directors: Thomas E. P. Waide, Thomas V. Waide, Edward H. Waide, Dennis P. Long and James S. Estdale. R.O.: 6 Kirkstall Hill, Leeds, 5.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION"Trade Marks Journal," Dec. 21, 1966,
No. 4608

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all in tablet form (5)

SIGNALAYER, 890,965, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

NEOGESIC, 890,968, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland. SECTOLIN, 893,489, by A. Wander, Ltd., London, W.I. GLACILLIN, 894,046, MEXOCAL, 896,461, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. VAPRADE, 898,123, by Radiol Chemicals, Ltd., London, S.W.15. MYOLIEF, 895,063, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.I. VALFORTE, VALMAN, 896,285-86, by Kali-Chemie, A.G., Hanover, 3, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of the alimentary system (5)

DUOCAPS, B891,058, by Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

EUGYNAN, 891,184, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, 65, Germany.

For plasters for medical and surgical use, materials prepared for bandaging, self-adhesive tapes for medical and surgical use and surgical dressings (5)

Device with word NOPPI, by Nopitape, Ltd., Huntingdon.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

CLAMOXYL, 892,409, by Parke, Davis & Co., At the River, Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A. and Hounslow, Middlesex. STATYL, 900,403, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For preparations for vitamins and minerals for uses as nutritional additives to foodstuffs; herbal teas, edible seeds and oils, all for medicinal purposes; and infants' and invalids' foods; pharmaceutical preparations (5)

NATURAVITE, 892,917, by J.I. Rodale & Co., Ltd., Potten End, Berkhamsted, Herts.

For medicated confectionery (5)

TRICKLETS, 893,068, by Hall Brothers (Whitefield), Ltd., Whitefield, Nr. Manchester.

For medicinal preparations for the treatment of diarrhoea and gastro enteritis (5)

ENTREMUL, 893,139, by Wigglesworth, Ltd., Westhoughton, Lancs.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

FISONS PEST CONTROL, 893,605, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Camb.

For sterilising preparations consisting of or containing iodine (5)

IODACTION, 894,235, by Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For analgesic preparations in tablet form for human use (5)

SOLCOVITE, 894,262, by Jones of Pershore, Pershore, Wores.

For babies' disposable nappies made principally of cellulose wadding (5)

EASINAPS, 894,845, by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary

For substances for use in dentistry (5)

RYNOGESIC, 894,905, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp; antiseptics, deodorants (5)

PRINSET, 897,104, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For substances for use in dentistry (5)

DENTAQUIP, 897,487, by B. Rosen (Dental Depot), Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all containing amines or amine compounds (5)

MELIPRAMINE, 898,423, by Egyesült Gyógyszér és Tápszergyár, Budapest, Hungary.

For pharmaceutical preparations for veterinary use (5)

REPROMAP, 898,670, by Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all for the treatment of angina and vascular conditions (5)

ANGORAL, 898,874, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For infants' and invalids' foods and dietetic foods (5)

BIMU, 900, 281, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

AVIVFRM, 900,685, by Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium.

For apparatus for measuring the alcohol content in the human body (9)

SOBERETTE SOBERMETER, 884,261, by Soberettes, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

AUTOPAK, B886,032, by Japanese Cameras, Ltd., Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

For lenses (9)

APO-SAROLA, 894,008, by Sidney R. Littlejohn & Co., Ltd., London, N.7.

For scientific apparatus and instruments (9)

and for medical instruments and apparatus (10)

SKIL, B892,922-23, by Smith Kline Instrument Co., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For medical, surgical and dental instruments and apparatus (10)

Device of letters A O I, B885,792, by Synthes, A.G., Chur, Switzerland.

For baby pants made from plastics material (25)

BUNTY, 890,464, by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Nr. Leeds.

"Trade Marks Journal," Dec. 30, 1966.

No. 4609

For chemical products for use in the manufacture of shampoos, hair dressings and cosmetics (1)

DEOCIN, 894,464, by F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Derby, and London, W.I.

For toothpaste (3)

MAC, B865,778, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos and soaps (3)

PACIFIC, B890,324, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For perfumes, colognes; perfumed articles and toilet articles; soaps, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, preparations for the hair, and depilatory preparations (3)

DOTTIES, 896,462, by Guy Baskin of England, Higher Compton, Plymouth.

For perfumes, colognes, toilet preparations (non-medicated) and cosmetic preparations (3)

RADWINTER, B897,848, by Essential Flavour Supplies, Ltd., Saffron Walden, Essex.

For tonic medicines (not being in the nature of wines) (5)

GUANATONE, 872,337, by Guyana, Co., Ltd., London, N.14.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all in tablet form (5)

GUANAVITE, 881,673, by Guyana, Co., Ltd., London, N.14.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations for the treatments of coughs (5)

GUANATUSSIN, 881,674, by Guyana, Co., Ltd., London, N.14.

For pharmaceutical products; veterinary and hygienic preparations and substances (5)

PERGONAL-500, 888,075, by Istituto Farmacologico Serono, S.p.A., Rome, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, sanitary preparations and substances, and deodorants. But not including medicated beverages, dietetic foods, foods for infants and invalids or medicated confectionery (5)

CHAIRMAN, 888,538, by Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for use in the treatment of spasms (5)

SPASMUL, 889,000, by West-Silten Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex.

For material prepared for bandaging, bandages and gauze for dressings (5)

NETELAST, 889,654, by Roussel Uclaf, Paris 7e, France.

For biological and serological pharmaceutical products (5)

PLANOTEST, 889,671, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For antibiotics and antibiotic preparations (5)

CIDOMYCIN, 890,888, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris 7e, France.

For germicides and bactericides, all for agricultural and veterinary use (5)

AGRIGUARD, 891,941, by Feed Service (Livestock), Ltd., Corsham, Wilts.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all consisting of or containing antibiotics (5)

LONAMYCIN, 892,094, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, and infants', invalids' and dietetic foods (5)

SUSTAGEN, 892,324, by Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, 21, Indiana, U.S.A.

For biochemical preparations containing inorganic salts in homeopathic amounts, for medicinal use (5)

Device with words NEW ERA, 893,892, by New Era Laboratories, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For douche powders being chemical products for hygiene (5)

MODESS, 895,893, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

DRAPSULE, 894,226, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations (5)

BRONCAUTOIN, 896,555, by N. V. Koninklijke Pharmaceutischefabrieken V/H Broeckx-Stheeman & Pharmacia, Amsterdam, Holland.

For preparations for killing plants and destroying vermin; pesticides, insecticides, miticides, fungicides, algacides, larvacides and herbicides (5)

PLICTRAN, 898,690, by Dow Chemical, Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For herbicides, insecticides (5)

MONOCRON, 898,998, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For photographic cameras (9)

COSINA, 886,741, by Rosley, Ltd., Wembury, Middlesex.

For medical, surgical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (10)

NIKKORMAT, 885,741, by Nippon Kogaku, K.K., Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

For toilet cleaning tissues (not medicated) (16)

ANDEA FRESH-UPS, 875,841, by Andrea Raab Corp., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

THYROID STATUS in pregnancy and in women taking oral contraceptives. *Lancet*, January 7, p. 12.CEPHALOTHIN/KANAMYCIN AND METHICILLIN/KANAMYCIN COMBINATIONS. In-vitro activity of against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Lancet*, January 7, p. 17.DEPOT GRASS-POLLEN INJECTIONS in asthma: effect of repeated treatment on clinical response and measured bronchial sensitivity. *Brit. med. J.*, January 7, p. 22.THIOPENTONE SODIUM. Status epilepticus treated by intravenous infusions of. *Brit. med. J.*, January 7, p. 27.HAIR COLOURANTS-a practical approach. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, January 8, p. 19.

SHAMPOOING. The effect of on solvent extractable material on hair. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, January 8, p. 31.

LABORATORY PLANNING. Some aspects of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, January 8, p. 41.

SALMOMELLA STRAINS and transferable resistance. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 19, 1966, p. 1267.

HYDROXYETHYL STARCH. The antigenicity of. *Ibid.*, p. 1277.

AMPROLILUM as a coccidiostat for goats. *Vet. Rec.*, January 7, p. 24.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 16

BANGOR SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Department of Chemistry, University College of North Wales, Bangor, at 5.30 p.m. Professor A. W. Johnson, on "The Corrin Ring System."

COLCHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Jacklin's restaurant, High Street, Colchester, at 8 p.m. Dr. K. R. Capper on "Work of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences."

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms hotel, Enfield, at 7.45 p.m. Film on holidays in Russia supplied by Intourist (Soviet Tourist Office).

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales hotel, Guildford, at 7.45 p.m. Lecture and demonstration of elastic hosiery and its fitting, arranged by Lastonet Products, Ltd.

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5 p.m. Dr. J. R. Norris (Shell Research, Ltd.), on "Use of Insect Pathogens for the Control of Pest Species."

Tuesday, January 17

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fletch hotel, Coventry, at 8 p.m. Mr. P. G. W. Cobb (West Midland Forensic Science Laboratory) on "Science in the Detection of Crime."

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ollerton hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. MacWhirter on "History of Fife."

IPSWICH AND SUFFOLK BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Civic College, Rope Walk, Ipswich, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. E. A. P. Croydon (Beecham Research Laboratories) on "Current Concepts of the Function and Use of Antibiotics."

LEICESTER REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. E. G. Bain on "Insecticides." (Lecture course.)

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Columba's Hall, Alfred Street, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. Stubbs (retail marketing department, Plant Protection, Ltd.), on "Weeding with a Watering-can."

RHYL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, post-graduate medical centre, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyd, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. D. Thornton Jones (joint secretary, Joint Formulary Committee) on "British National Formulary."

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fox on the Hill hotel, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. H. Davis (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) on "International Pharmaceutical Topics."

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. J. Wyatt (colour manager, London Pharmacists' D. & P. Services, Ltd.) on "Processing of Colour Film."

Wednesday, January 18

AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY GROUP, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. T. Stamp (director, Animal Diseases Research Association) on "Sheep Diseases and Cur-

rent Research"; Mr. J. A. Watt (Edinburgh School of Agriculture) on "Diagnosis and Prevention of Sheep Diseases"; and Mr. R. J. Thomas (Agricultural Department, University of Newcastle upon Tyne) on "Chemotherapy of Parasitic Infection in Sheep."

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. A. M. Johnson on "Mitral Stenosis."

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Invercarse hotel, Dundee, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

ESSEX SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, South-West Essex Technical College, Walthamstow, London, E.17, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. D. D. Libman on "Safety in the Chemical Laboratory."

HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Whitley's cafe, Westgate, Huddersfield, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

LEICESTER AND LLEICESTERSHIRE BRANCHES, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION AND PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. "Any Questions."

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Masonic hall, Hutton Mount, Brentwood, at 6.45 p.m. Silver Jubilee dinner and dance.

Thursday, January 19

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Luton and Dunstable Hospital, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 7.30 p.m. Sir Hugh Linstead on "Medicines Legislation."

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Chatsworth room, Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. E. Appelbe (an inspector at Pharmaceutical Society) on "Duties of the Society's Inspectors."

HORSHAM AND CRAWLEY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Apple Tree hotel, West Green, Crawley, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. G. Moss (vice-chairman, National Pharmaceutical Union) on "Stop Press—Latest from Mallinson House."

HULL SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Queens hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. L. S. Sacker on "Chemotherapy in the Treatment of Blood Diseases."

LOUGHBOROUGH SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Edward Herbert Building, Loughborough University of Technology, at 4.15 p.m. Dr. K. W. Bentley on "An Experiment in Drug Design."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Technical College, Sunderland, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "Dope Control in Society and Sport." Joint meeting with the students of the School of Pharmacy.)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, Brunswick Square, London W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor A. R. Battersby (professor of organic chemistry, Liverpool University) on "Biogenesis of Alkaloids, I."

Friday, January 20

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 8 p.m. Rear Admiral W. Holgate (chief

dental office, Ministry of Health) on "The Dental Health Campaign."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, Brunswick Square, London W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor A. R. Battersby on "Biogenesis of Alkaloids, II."

Courses and Conferences

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY MANAGEMENT, New Bath hotel, Matlock Bath, Matlock, Derbyshire, March 12-13. Annual conference.

EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR QUALITY AND RESEARCH, Hilton hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1, June 6-8. Annual conference. Details from British Productivity Council, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY, Athens, Greece, April 8-14. Details from the Secretariat: *Internationale Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 7 Stuttgart, Hohenheimer Strasse 48, Western Germany.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coventry Technical College, Bull's, Coventry. Course of six weekly lectures, commencing February 2, on "Pharmacology of Certain Groups of Drugs." Fee £1 2s. Details from the head of the department of science at the College.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3. Post-graduate course of eight lectures on "Modern Drugs and their Modes of Action," at 8 p.m. on Tuesday evenings from January 26 to March 21. Fee: £2. Details from Dr. W. Marlow at School of Pharmacy.

[AMERICAN] NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE, University of Wisconsin, United States, June 11-15. Details from A. P. Lemberger (co-ordinator) or W. L. Blockstein (chairman), Extension Services in Pharmacy, 190 Pharmacy Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, U.S.A. Wisconsin 53706.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, SOUTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY. Block-release course for dispensing assistants; (a) March 20-23 and March 28 to April 1; (b) September 4-8 and 11-15. Fee £1 17s. 6d. (under 19 years); £4 2s. 6d. (over 21 years). Further details from Dr. J. S. Sneezum at the College, East Park Terrace, Southampton.

Exhibitions and Fairs 1967

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE EXHIBITION, Chicago, United States. March 1-3.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF PEOPLE AND GOODS (EUREXPO), Paris. May 13-22.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Oslo, September 16-24.

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC MERCHANDISING ASSOCIATION CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION, Chicago, United States. October 28-31.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION (BUFA), Zurich, Switzerland. September 12-16.

Advance Information

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Grand hotel, Prestatyn, Flintshire, on February 9. Staff training conference.

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Aberdare hall, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, April 7-9. Weekend school.

SUNDERLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, Roker hotel, Sunderland, at 7.15 p.m. on February 1. Reunion dinner and dance. Tickets (price 27s. 6d. each) from Mr. D. Watts or Mr. J. Jolley, Wearmouth Hall, Chester Road, Sunderland.

LONDON BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. on March 1. Open meeting Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "Man-power Situation in Pharmacy," followed by a discussion panel comprising Messrs. A. Howells (general practice), J. Wright (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union); F. W. Wright (company chemists); G. Raine (hospital pharmacy) and J. C. Hanbury (industry).

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

DEPÔT pollen injections can produce a high degree of bronchial tolerance to inhaled pollen solution in over 70 per cent. of patients, report workers at University College Hospital, London. In tests on thirty-one patients, tolerance increased markedly in 75 per cent. of patients after one year's treatment, and in 80 per cent. after two years' treatment. A third year's high-dosage treatment of dépôt pollen emulsion did not produce a much higher success rate. Bronchial tolerance was found to be partially lost before the next winter in 80 per cent. of "protected" patients. Dépôt pollen injections for the trial were supplied by Beecham Research Laboratories. (B.M.J., January 7, p. 22.)

A COMBINATION of cephalothin and kanamycin might be used in tracing generalised staphylococcal infections during tests to find out which antibiotics are bactericidal for the offending organism at concentrations attainable in the patient's tissues. The worker responsible reports that, at Washington University, U.S.A., he studied the effect of that combination on nine methicillin-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, which also showed multiple antibiotic resistance and "uncommon virulence." Antibiotic synergism between kanamycin and cephalothin against all species was found *in vitro*, and in no test was antagonism indicated. (Lancet, January 7, p. 17.)

WILLS

MR. R. E. W. PARKER, M.P.S., 40 Nelson Road, Southsea, Hants, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1900, left £48,695 (£46,917 net).

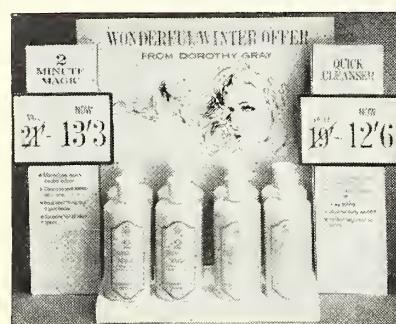
MR. S. E. WIGNELL, M.P.S., 270 Boldmere Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, left £4,924 (£4,620 net).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—January 22-28

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin...	3/90	1/30	2/60	1/30	7/95	1/30	7/95	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	2/60
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bis odol	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	3/21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup	—	2/30	3/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—
Cow & Gate milk foods	1/30	2/60	4/120	1/30	1/30	4/120	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	3/90
Dentu-creme	—	—	3/45	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disprin	—	2/45	2/45	1/15	1/15	—	2/30	2/45	1/15	2/60	—	2/45	3/60	—
Fennings gripe mixture	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
junior aspirins	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—
Glymiel protective hand cream	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill's sore throat lozenges	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horlicks	3/90	4/120	5/150	3/120	4/120	3/90	4/120	6/240	2/60	—	3/120	3/37	5/150	—
Kleenex Silk-Soft	5/150	5/150	5/150	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	—	4/120
Milk of Magnesia tablets	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	3/90
Nulon	—	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	—	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30
Ostermilk and Farex	—	—	—	5/150	—	—	—	—	—	5/150	—	—	—	—
Steradent	—	1/30	—	—	—	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	2/60	3/90	—	3/90
T.C.P. liquid antiseptic	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
White Cross cough mixture	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—



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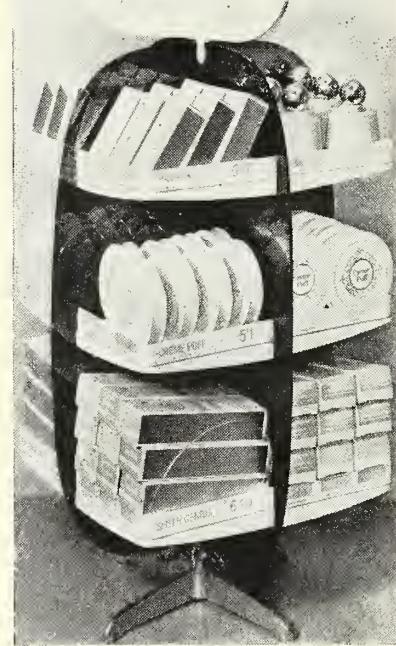
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